The Massillon Independent.

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APPOINTEES OF PATTISON

May Not Be Removed by Acting Governor Harris.

POLICY IS NOT ANNOUNCED

New Executive Not a Candidate For a Full Term as Governor — Appointments to Be Made the Coming Week—Miscellaneous Intelligence of the Buckeye State.

Columbus, O., June 23. — Governor Harris was in conference with state officials at the Hotel Hartman and later received a host of callers. The acting governor, who appeared to enjoy the occasion, was accessible to every one, and a number of the callers spoke approvingly of the simple and democratic habits of the new executive. It was ascertained that Governor Harris has formulated no definited or detailed policy regarding either public questions or official appointments. It was learned, however, that Governor Harris will be extremely reluctant to make any changes in the offices to which appointments were made by Governor Pattison. He is said to consider that the Democrats got comparatively little patronage as a result of their victory at the polls, and that it is best not to disturb the few appointees of the Pattison administration. Strong pressure will be brought to bear upon him to have an exception made in the case of the pentientiary, but it is considered probable that the Harris rule of "let well enough alone" will cover all the changes made by his predecessor.

Mr. Harris, discussing the question of his being a candidate for a full term as governor, said: "If pressed for an answer, I would have to say that I am not now of the opinion that I will be a candidate. I am not looking to the future now, except to hope to perform my duties in a way to gain the approval of the people."

Governor Harris will go to Eaton to spend Sunday and will return here Monday evening. He said no appointments would be made until next week.

Sequel to Drake Inquiry.

Cincinnati, O., June 23.—Five indictments were reported by grand jury, growing out of the investigation of public offices here by the Drake committee of the state senate. B. P. Critchell, former park superintendent, was indicted in connection with the disposal of flowers from the city green houses. The Luhrig company and the Marmet company were indicted under the Valentine anti-trust law as affecting coal supplies furnished the city under contract. Rudolph K. Kleybolte and Henry Burkhold were indicted for alleged false pretense to the grand jury for failing to assist the investigation. No indictments for bribery were returned.

Girl's Body Found.

Portsmouth, O., June 23.—The badly decomposed body of Viola Warrington, who was shot during a quarrel between William Wilson and Theodore Charity on a shanty boat at Rome last October, and who then disappeared, was found buried in an Ohio river sandbar six miles below here. Theodore Charity, now serving six years' sentence at Columbus for shooting to kill Wilson, will probably be taken to Adams county to answer to the charge of murder.

Ohio Music Teachers.

Cincinnati, O., June 23.—At the annual meeting of the Ohio Music Teachers' association in this city it was decided to hold the next meeting at Granville, O. The following officers were elected: Philip Werthner, president (re-elected); Walter Aiken of Cincinnati, vice president; Miss Louise Church of Norwood, secretary and treasurer; Arthur Judson of Granville, O., chairman of the executive committee; George W. Andrews of Oberlin, chairman of the program committee.

Workman's Fall.

Columbus, O., June 23.—Not knowing that the freight elevator in the factory building of the National Glove company was hanging merely by the safety hook, Marshall Raper, a foreman in the factory, atetmpted to use it. He had hardly stepped on board when the safety hook let go, dropping him from the fourth floor to the basement. It is feared that he is injured internally.

Denied Change of Venue.

Springfield, O., June 23.—Judge A. H. Kunkle overruled the motion for a change of venue in the Edward Dean murder case. Dean is charged with shooting Mark M. Davis of Columbus in the local Big Four yards. The race riot was a sequel to the tragedy.

Girl Hurt Looping Loop.

Columbus, O., June 23.—Because of an accident while "looping the loop" in an auto for the Hagenbeck show, Grace Mahanna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Killian F. Mahanna of this city, is confined in a hospital at Milwaukee with one eye destroyed. The other optic is so seriously injured that total blindness may result. She is 18 years old and is known as "Beryl Elliott." While trying to regain control of the steering wheel, at a height of 15 feet and in midair, Miss Mahanna struck her head against the wheel with great force. Additional wounds on her head were sustained when the car alighted upside down.

Three Children Cremated.

Cincinnati, O., June 23.—Three small children of Charles Wuesthorn of Harrison, O., were burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove at their home. While playing on the floor they overturned the stove. The tank burst and the gasoline spread over the floor and exploded, covering the children with a mass of flame. The children were Victoria, aged 5, Frances 3½, and Cecilia, 2. All three were burned to death and their mother was painfully burned about the arms in trying to rescue them.

Railroad Man.

Cincinnati, O., June 23.—H. Wilson Brown, 80, a pioneer railroad and business man, died at his home on Mount Auburn. He was formerly president of the chamber of commerce, of which he was one of the few honorary members. Mr. Brown was identified with the development of the Pennsylvania system.

County Official Indicted.

Bowling Green, O., June 23. — The grand jury has found five counts against Elmer Shafferd, county surveyor, and has returned a secret indictment against him. The charges against Shafferd are that he has made affidavits that he knew to be false and duplicated items on his payroll.

REFUGEES

Not to Be Driven From the Military Reservation.

San Francisco, June 23. — Although requested by both the military and civil authorities to oust the refugees from the military reservation, Major General Greely declares that they shall not be disturbed until they are ready to go. He says he will continue to supervise the work of helping the homeless as long as may be necessary. General Greely has adopted a plan by which he hopes to enable those who are striving to re-establish themselves in more comfortable quarters, to do so. Throughout the camps cards have been distributed calling for a statement of the present and prospective condition of each individual. If any individual has any prospective employment or if he believes that he can become self-supporting at the end of one, two or three months, he is issued bulk rations to cover the period.

Rate Bill.

Washington, June 23. — The conference report on the railroad rate bill was not filed in the house, as was expected. The report has been drawn and signed by the three house conferees, Messrs. Hepburn, Sherman and Richardson, and also by Senator Elkins of the senate conferees. Senator Tillman objects to one feature of the settlement. The portion of the agreement to which Mr. Tillman objects is the compromise which would apply the McLaurin commodity amendment to railroads only instead of to common carriers, so far as it prohibits them from carrying commodities which they produce By this arrangement the amendment making pipe lines common carriers is not affected.

Steamer Detained.

New Orleans, June 23. — The state quarantine officer at the mouth of the Mississippi river reported to the state board of health that the Cuban steamer Clinton, which arrived there from Tampa, Fla., had carried 16 passengers from Havana (Cuba) to Tampa, unloading the passengers at the latter port, and that the steamer had not been fumigated either at Havana or at Tampa. The Louisiana quarantine officer ordered the steamer detained for six days at quarantine, this period being the limit for the development of yellow fever.

CONFIRMED

Are a Number of Presidential Nominations by the Senate.

Washington, June 23.—Herbert H. D. Peirce, third assistant secretary of state, was confirmed by the senate as minister to Norway. No objection was raised in the senate by reason of charges made against him by former consuls. The senate also confirmed practically all of the other nominations on the calendar to which no objections had been raised. They include S. R. Whittal, to be placed on the retired list of the army with the rank of brigadier general. Consuls general: Frank A. Mowrer of Ohio, at Adis Adaba, Abyssinia; A. G. Snyder of West Virginia, at Buenos Ayres; S. M. Taylor of Ohio, at Callao, Peru; Jay White of Michigan, at Bogota. To be United States consuls: Richard W. Austin of Tennessee, at Glasgow; G. B. Utelspacher of Ohio, at Moncton, N. B.; G. C. Cole of West Virginia, at Dawson; H. S. Culver of Ohio, at Cork; Chapman Coleman of Kentucky, at Roubaix, France; N. C. Schlemmer of Texas, at Bergen, Norway.

Bookkeeper Suicides.

Bluefield, W. Va., June 23.—Eugene C. Patterson, 47, formerly of New York, a bookkeeper for the Superior Supply company of this city, committed suicide here by shooting himself. It is alleged he was short in his accounts, and this is given as the cause for his suicide.

MOODY MOVES ON STANDARD

Will Institute Criminal Proceedings Against Oil Company.

ISSUES A BRIEF STATEMENT

Action About to Be Commenced In Certain Cases Where There Appears to Have Been Violations of Laws Regulating Interstate Commerce and Prohibiting Rebates.

Washington, June 23. — Attorney General Moody has made formal announcement of the purpose of the federal government to prosecute the Standard Oil company. He says:

"After full consideration of all information now available, including the report of the commissioner of corporations and the evidence taken by the interstate commerce commission, I have reached the conclusion that criminal proceedings against the Standard Oil company should be begun in certain cases where there appears to have been a violation of the laws regulating interstate commerce and prohibiting rebates and other unlawful discriminations. Accordingly such proceedings will be begun at once in the appropriate judicial districts. These cases are regarded and will be treated as of importance, as it seems clear that in so far as the Standard Oil company has obtained monopolistic control of interstate trade, that control has been in large degree made possible by discriminations in transportation rates or facilities, the discriminations being in some cases in violation of law, and in other cases, though injurious to the public welfare, not in violation of law; therefore subject only to such correction as may be afforded by the railway rate legislation now pending in congress."

It appears from Mr. Moody's statement that the proceedings in the first instance will be had under the Elkins law, which prohibits rebates in interstate commerce. The attorney general, however, gives notice that in all probability, should the investigation justify it, he will bring further action under the Sherman anti-trust law. He also will take steps to insure against the continuance by the company of discriminations in trade and transportation, which are not now subject to prosecution, but are especially provided against in the pending rate bill. The attorney general's statement follows:

Upon being asked concerning the action of Judge McPherson at Kansas City, Attorney General Moody said: "I regard the outcome of this case as of the first importance. The sentence of imprisonment, imposed for the first time upon persons guilty of rebating, will, in my judgment, have a most potent effect in checking the practice." The attorney general has always been of the opinion that if a person guilty of rebating could be imprisoned the practice would soon cease. However, the Elkins law contained no provision for such a sentence.

Saddlery Manufacturers.

Chicago, June 23.—The fourth annual convention of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' association adjourned after the election of officers and the adoption of a resolution insisting on the "rights and liberty in the employment of labor and conducting the business of the association and in maintaining an open shop rule." The officers elected were: President, E. A. Armstrong, Detroit; vice president, Owen Catharight, Louisville; treasurer, Albert Kuhlmey, Chicago; secretary, Commissioner Henry Orther, Chicago. The next convention will be held in Indianapolis.

One Year For Each.

Paterson, N. J., June 23.—Three former secretaries of building and loan associations were sentenced to serve one year each in prison on charges of embezzlement. They are: W. F. Spear of the People's Building and Loan association of Passaic, whose alleged peculations amounted to about $14,000; William Malcolm of the Mutual Building and Loan association of Passaic, $4,667; G. W. Allee of the Manchester Building and Loan association of Paterson, $5,257.

Slain by Negro.

Muskogee, I. T., June 23.—John Fipps, a farmer living one mile west of Red Bird, 20 miles from this city, was beaten to death with a club by John Moore, a negro, who had been farming a crop for Fipps. At the same time Moore's wife assaulted Mrs. Fipps, injuring her seriously. Both negroes escaped.

Stockmen Arrested.

Butte, Mont., June 23.—State Senator Charles McDonald and several wealthy stockmen of this state were arrested by federal officers on charge of fencing public lands. All of them furnished bonds and will appear before Judge Hunt in Helena. These men were indicted by the grand jury in Helena June 8.

A virtue always outweighs a talent. —Momarion.

APPROPRIATION

For Payment of the President's Traveling Expenses.

Washington, June 23.—The opposition to the committee amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $25,000 annually for the payment of the traveling expenses of the president, which was begun by Senator McLaurin, resulted in the withdrawal of the amendment and the passage of the independent bill providing practically for the same appropriation which was recently passed by the house of representatives. The suggestion for action on the bill instead of the amendment was made by Senator Foraker, and the appropriation bill was laid aside for two hours to permit this course. Other business transacted included the passage of the sundry civil appropriation bill. There was an effort to strike out of it the provision prohibiting canteens at soldiers' homes, but instead it was made stronger. As passed the bill carries an appropriation of about $102,600,000. The bill also retains the house provision for a lock canal at Panama.

In the House.

Washington, June 23. — Pure food held the attention of the house throughout the session. The constitutional features of the bill were debated by the leading lawyers of the house, the Democrats splitting on whether the bill takes police power from the states. Various features applicable to localities and interests were discussed earnestly, but it was early apparent that the bill practically in the form it came from the committee will be adopted. By a unanimous vote the house passed the senate resolution expressing the sympathy of the United States with the Hebrews on account of the massacres in Russia. The house, without completing the pure food bill, adjourned.

REBATE CASES.

Fines and Imprisonment Imposed by Federal Court.

Kansas City, Mo, June 23.—Eighty-five thousand dollars in fines were imposed in the federal court by Judge Smith McPherson upon corporations and persons found guilty of violating the anti-rebate clause of the Elkins law. In addition two men were sentenced to jail respectively for four and three months. The penalties are as follows: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, fined $15,000; Cudahy Packing company, fined $15,000; Armour Packing company, fined $15,000; Swift & Co., packers, fined $15,000; Nelson Morris & Co., packers, fined $15,000; George L. Thomas, New York, freight broker, fined $6,000 and sentenced to four months in jail; L. B Taggart, his clerk, fined $4,000 and sentenced to three months in jail.

Dowie's Father Testifies.

Chicago, June 23.—In the Dowie hearing before Judge Landis, in the federal court, John Murray Dowie of Essex, Ia., took the stand and testified that he is the father of John Alexander Dowie. He testified that he supported and carefully educated John Alexander Dowie at Edinburgh university, and later procured him a church in Australia. He asserted that the soldier killed in the Crimean war, of whom John Alexander Dowie claims to be son, was a creature of the mind of John Alexander.

Two Farmers Murdered.

Cordell, Okla., June 23. — James Locke and John Wallace, prominent farmers, were held up and murdered on the road between Foss and Arapahoe. The man who is alleged to have committed the crime is under arrest. He hired Locke to drive him across the country. Locke invited Wallace to accompany them. Near Arapahoe the stranger drew a revolver, it is said, and shot both his companions.

Received Life Sentence.

Hopkinsville, Ky., June 23.—John Chaney, who murdered his sweetheart, Mrs. Maude Ellis, last December, and shot and wounded Duncan Veach, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SPIRITUALISM.

Its Manifestations as Viewed by the World of Science.

Spiritualism is the successor of the mediaeval occultism and of the older magic. Today science, without accepting its manifestations, studies them, and in these troubled waters almost all the facts upon which the new metaphysics is founded have been fished up. Like magnetism, it has drawn the attention of physicians to the phenomena of induced sleep and has given many of the data for the study of hypnosis and suggestion. The mediums, who believe, like the ancient pythonesses, that they are possessed by foreign spirits, have served for the study of the change of personality and telepathy. And it has shown that the prodigies, diabolic and divine, recorded in all early religions were not so fabulous as the critical fancied. At all events science admits that there is a force—call it psychic as Crookes does, neuric with Baretz, vital with Baraduc or the odic force of Reichenbrach—a force which can be measured and described, which leaves its mark on the photographic plate, which emanates from every living being, which acts at a distance, which saves or destroys. Plato knew it. Great wizards like Cardan made use of it. The charlatans like Cagliostro blundered upon it. The scientists have the last word.—Everybody's Magazine.

CITY OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE

Committee of Lower House Investigates Outbreak at Bialystok.

REPORT CRITICISES POLICE

Prolongation of Excesses Charged to the Governor of the Province, Who Abandoned His Post—Apprehension of an Impending Outbreak at Gomel. Slap at the Ministry.

St. Petersburg, June 23.—Apprehension of an impending outbreak in the city of Gomel increased after a telegram from residents of that city to Deputy Vinaver, stating that a bomb had been discovered in the house of a leader of the revolutionary league. It is possible that the disorderly element at Gomel is eager for another opportunity to loot houses and stores of the Jews.

At a meeting of the Constitutional club, Deputy Stchepkin reported the findings of the committee of the lower house which went to Bialystok to investigate the anti-Jewish outbreak. According to this report the police, with the aid of subordinate officers of the police and military, caused the outbreak by circulating false rumors against the Jews The governor of Bialystok, though not directly responsible, was said to have been undoubtedly criminally guilty of prolonging the excesses by abandoning his post. The governor washed his hands of the affair, not knowing the attitude of the officials at St. Petersburg. The local police assumed that the Goremykin ministry, which had printed Black Hundred circulars, would not punish those who participated in the outbreak. It is the two-faced attitude of the government, M. Stchepkin asserted, which was probably responsible. In concluding the report says: "The ministry must be changed and one must be chosen from the majority in parliament, or otherwise Russia will fall to the level of Persia and Turkey and ultimately come under the tutorship of a really civilized government."

The commission, which organized on Wednesday by appointing as president Count Mukhanoff of Tchernigov, a Constitutional Democrat, will begin the serious work of drafting a land law. This probably will be worded in general terms and the responsibility as to details left to local commissions.

STIMULATES TRADE.

Crop Outlook Very Favorable According to Dun.

New York, June 23.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: Relief from drought in many important farming sections restored prospects of bountiful harvests, and the business of the nation has maintained a volume that is exceptionally heavy for the season. Some evidences of conservatism regarding production beyond assured demands are noted, but in many of the leading industries contracts have been placed for the entire output during the balance of the year, while steel mills are booked well into 1907. One of the best features of the week was the settlement of coal mining troubles in Ohio, concessions being made by both contestants, that resulted in resumption of work by about 35,000 miners. Winter wheat harvesting has begun, the usual complaint regarding the scarcity of labor being frequently heard. Railway earnings thus far available for June show a gain of 10.5 per cent over last year's figures.

Beckham's Announcement.

Frankfort, Ky., June 23.—Governor Beckham made formal announcement of his candidacy, in the primary to be held over the state on the day of the regular election in November next, for the Democratic nomination to succeed James B. McCreary in the senate of the United States. Senator McCreary has already entered upon a campaign for re-election.

Signs Moroccan Treaty.

Paris, June 23.—The foreign office has received confirmation of the announcement from Tangier that the sultan of Morocco has signed the Algeciras treaty. This is considered as removing the only obstacle to carrying out the international agreement on Morocco, the provisions of which will be inaugurated in a month.

Succeeds Paynter.

Frankfort, Ky., June 23. — Governor Beckham appointed John M. Lasing of Boone county to the vacancy on the court of appeals bench created by the resignation of Judge T. Paynter, who has been elected to the United States senate. Judge Lassing is at present judge of the Fifteenth judicial district of Kentucky.

Respite Granted.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 23.—Governor Folk granted a respite to Mrs. Aggie Myers and Frank Hottman to Sept. 3. They were to be hanged June 29. Governor Folk refused respite to Ed Bateman, negro sentenced to hang in Lawrence county June 29 for rape.

Quakes In Cuba.

Santiago, Cuba, June 23.—Two earthquake shocks, half an hour apart, slightly damaged many buildings in this city. Several persons were slightly injured. The first shock lasted 15 seconds; the second was shorter, though heavier.

Mine Officials Arrested.

Fort Smith, Ark., June 23.—Word was received here that officials of the Bolen-Darnall company at Hartford, were arrested at the instance of some of the miners on a charge of violating the state screen law, better known as the mine run law. The hearing was set for Tuesday.

Root In Brazil.

Washington, June 23. — Secretary Root will make three stops in Brazil before going to Rio Janeiro to attend the pan-American conference opening there on July 21. These will include Para, about July 15; Pernambuco, July 19, and Bahia, July 21. He expects to reach Rio Janeiro July 25. At each of these ports added to his itinerary special honors will be shown him. At Rio the Brazilian authorities will welcome him with a celebration entirely distinct from the opening ceremonies of the conference. It is the purpose of Brazil to pay Mr. Root attentions which shall in no way be confused with the conference program.

Sign the Scale.

Birmingham, Ala., June 23. — President T. G. Bush of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron company signed the wage contract with the United Mine Workers for one year, and work at the mines of that company will continue without interruption. T. H. Aldrich of the Montevallo Coal company also signed. There is no change in the new contract from the existing one. The Commercial Coal Operators' association were offered the same contract, and will pass upon it at a meeting next Tuesday.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Rev. George Barker Stevens Dwight, professor of systematic theology in the Yale divinity school, died at New Haven, Conn, after a short illness.

At Cincinnati, O, William H. Moreland, father of the jockey, Thomas Moreland, died of burns he received while trying to rescue some money recently sent home by the jockey to pay off a mortgage.

J. M. Morrison, marshal of the town of Huttig, Ark., was shot and killed by Dana Howard, a negress, whom Morrison was endeavoring to arrest on a charge of murder. The woman was captured by a posse.

Robert Bruce Burns, 54, a well known western railroad contractor and for nine years chief engineer of the coast lines of the Santa Fe company, died at Los Angeles, Cal. He was a native of Maine.

William Brasch of Rochester, N. Y., was arrested at Cleveland, O., for wife murder, which he confessed. Mrs. Mary Gilmore, with whom he is alleged to have eloped and for whom he said he killed his wife, was also arrested.

A Former Russian Statesman.

During the first half of Catherine's reign the leading statesman was Count Panin, almost the only one of the empress' advisers who dared to think for himself. He was the most level headed of her statesmen, and yet we read concerning him that his indolence and sloth were beyond expression. He was voluptuous by temperament and slothful in system, and to the industrious Swedish ambassador, Holker, he once remarked: 'My dear baron, it is evident that you are not accustomed to affairs of state if you let them interfere with your dinner." In 1778 the English ambassador, Harris, wrote to the British foreign office, "You will not credit me I tell you that out of the twenty-four hours Count Panin only gives half an hour to the discharge of his official duties."

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, $4 00@6 10; cows, $2 00@4 50; bulls, $2 75@4 25; heifers, $2 75@5 25; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 75 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 50@6 35; lambs, $5 25@7 60; yearlings, $7 00. Calves—$5 75@6 50. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, $6 50@6 62; medium to good heavy, $6 50@6 55; butcher weights, $6 50@6 60, good to choice heavy mixed, $6 50@6 55; packing, $6 00@6 55 Wheat—No. 2 red, 87@88c. Corn — No. 2, 52@52½c Oats—No 2, 38c

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 25@5 80; shipping steers, $4 75@5 25, butchers' cattle, $5 00@5 50; heifers, $3 75@5 10, fat cows, $2 50@4 25; bulls, $2 55@4 25; milkers and springers, $25 00@48 00 Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, $5 00@6 25, mixed sheep, $5 50@5 75, ewes, $5 00@5 25; lambs, $5 00@7 00. Calves—Best, $7 00@7 25. Hogs—Heavies and mediums, $6 80@6 82½, Yorkers, $6 80@6 85; pigs, $6 70@6 85; roughs, $5 75@6 00, stags, $4 00@5 00.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 65@5 80, prime, $4 50@5 60; tidy butchers', $5 00@5 25; heifers, $3 50@4 70, cows, bulls and stags, $2 50@4 25, fresh cows, $25 00@48 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 70@5 85, good mixed, $5 40@5 65; lambs, $4 00@6 75, spring lambs, $5 00@8 00. Hogs—Heavy hogs, medium and heavy Yorkers, $6 80; light Yorkers, $6 75@6 80; pigs, $6 65@6 75.

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Choice steers, $5 15@5 50; heifers, $4 15@4 65; fat cows, $3 90@4 15; bulls, $3 90@4 15; milkers and springers, $75 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs — Good to choice lambs, $6 85@7 00; fair to good, $6 00@6 75; culls and common, $4 00@5 75. Calves—$7 50 down. Hogs—Mixed weights, $6 70; pigs, $6 50@6 60; stags, $4 25@4 75; roughs, $5 50@6 00.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 83@89c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 52@52½c. Oats—No. 2, 40½@41c. Rye—No. 2, 64c. Lard—$8 55. Bulk meats—$9 75 Bacon—$10 12½. Hogs—$5 50@6 60. Cattle—$2 00@5 00. Sheep—$3 50@5 25. Lambs—$6 00@8 25.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 86½c; corn, 54½c; oats, 42c; rye, 65c; clovereed, $6 75.

VALUE OF SEAWEEDS.

The Use of Irish Moss as a Food and a Medicine.

Irish moss is used as a foundation for many desserts in the dietary kitchens where especial dishes are prepared for invalids. An authority on the question of seaweeds states that scurvy, the dread of sailors, caused by the absence of potash in the salt meat which forms a part of every ship's provisions, would be ameliorated by the liberal use of sea moss jelly, which is rich in potash. Irish moss has always a place in the medicine chest of the old fashioned housewife, who pins her faith to its healing properties for colds, sore throats, etc. On the coast where the moss is gathered and also in the majority of Irish families the moss is boiled, strained, boiled again with lemon juice and sugar, until it is of the consistency of sirup. It is taken hot, a teaspoonful at a time, and is said to be a very good remedy for the maladies referred to. The Indians use the ashes of seaweed for granular swellings. It is also used by the Chinese, and so highly is it prized by them both as a medicine and a food that it is gathered in some parts of the Pacific coast, principally at Monterey, and sent back to China.

The supply of seaweed of every description seems inexhaustible, as that pulled or reaped from the rocks is replaced by another and a more luxuriant growth the following year. On the Atlantic coast it is harvested only during the months from June to August, but at Monterey it is gathered every day all the year around.—Leslie's Weekly.

SLOT MACHINES.

They Were Used During the Time and Reign of Rameses.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald writes: "It is true there are few things new under the sun. 'Air beds,' or what we call pneumatic beds, were used by the Romans before the Christian era. The most remarkable duplication of an old invention is the nickel-in-the-slot machine. This was first used during the time and reign of Rameses, in the eighteenth dynasty of Egypt, for the purpose of supplying holy water, that which had been blessed by the priests, to the people who desired it. The machine was urn shaped, with a small cylinder inside, through which ran a rod connecting a valve at the bottom of the cylinder with one at the top. These were operated by a lever, which closed the bottom valve while opening that at the top, when the cylinder would fill with a fixed amount of water. To obtain the water a cup was placed at the outlet; a coin of three drachmae, equal to about 75 cents of our money, was dropped into the 'slot' on to a scale pan in the end of the lever. This opened the cylinder at the top and closed the lower valve, allowing the coin to slide off, the weight of water closing the top valve, opening the lower one and allowing the water to run into the cup. This is the basis of all patented slot machines of the present time and dates back to nearly 3,000 B. C."

Limited Bathing.

Dr. Somerville Hastings, lecturing at the London Institute of Hygiene on "Cleanliness Is Next to Godliness," said that people were much cleaner now than in the reigns of Queen Mary and Elizabeth, when the washing of clothes was unknown. Cotton was hardly in use, and linen was expensive. The poor wore rough woolen garments, which were never washed, and the better classes adorned themselves with silks and velvets, which were dyed when they would no longer pass muster in regard to cleanliness. It is recorded, continued Dr. Hastings, that James I. never washed either hands or face during the period he posed as the wisest fool in Christendom, but confined his cleanliness within the narrow limits of wiping his finger tips upon a damp napkin.—London Telegraph.

BUSINESS LAWS.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

The acts of one partner bind all the others.

An agreement without consideration is void.

A personal right of action dies with the person.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

A contract made with a minor or lunatic is void.

A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

Agents are responsible to their principals for errors.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

A draft becomes an acceptance when the party upon whom it is drawn writes "accepted" across its face and signs his name.

Had No Time to Vote.

President Zachary Taylor in 1810, when only twenty-two years of age, was appointed to a lieutenancy in the regular army. He served in the army up to or near the time of his nomination for the presidency in 1848. After he had carried off the prize friends of Henry Clay and others who wanted the nomination sneeringly spoke of Taylor as an ignorant frontier colonel, who had not voted for forty years. It is probable he had not voted, as he had been away from home in the military service most of the time and came into prominence only through his brilliant military record in the Mexican war.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. J. B. Richards, of Adrian, Mich., is a guest at the residence of Charles King, in North Erie street.

Per Lee Loher, of Cleveland, is a guest at the home of his grand mother, Mrs. E. A. Snyder, in East South street.

Mahoning county has one hundred and fifty-seven patients in the Massillon state hospital—seventeen more than its quota.

Mrs. T. Clarke Miller returned on Saturday from a visit of several weeks in Blairsville, Pittsburg and other places in Pennsylvania.

Miss Mary Oberlin has gone to Columbus where she will have charge of the course in domestic science at the Ohio state university summer school.

The congregation and Sunday school of the Presbyterian church held their annual picnic at Meyer's lake on Friday. The trip was made in special cars.

Mrs. C. L Davis and daughter, Lucile, and Miss Irene Stark, left Saturday morning for Barberton, where they will visit Mrs D. F. Stark for a few days.

The Hoster Brewing Company paid $100,000 into the Franklin county treasury at Columbus, Monday, representing the tax on two hundred saloons which it is holding up.

J. S. Hollinger returned home Friday evening from Cedar Point, where he attended the meeting of the Ohio Funeral Directors and Embalmers' Association, which has been in session all week.

Alliance officers aided three disorderly houses Thursday night, making twenty-two arrests, including the proprietors, inmates and visitors. Mayor McConnell assessed fines and costs aggregating $273.

Dr. O. W. Davis, of New Philadelphia, purchased a Jewel motor car Friday and took it home during the afternoon. He telephoned upon his arrival home that in spite of the rain he made the trip in two hours and ten minutes.

While presiding at a district meeting of the Maccabees at Youngstown, Thursday evening, Mrs. Jennie Dales was stricken with apoplexy and fell from her chair. She was removed to her residence and died Friday morning. Mrs. Dales was 44 years old.

The test case being made at Lima by the combined bridge companies and agents recently indicted began at noon Thursday and will probably require three days. The defendant is Harry Hammond, an official of the Canton Bridge Company, indicted for conspiracy against trade.

One hundred members of the Independent Branch of the National Newsboys' association, were the guests of Mr. Mackay at the Mackay's circus Friday afternoon and occupied the best seats. Every act was applauded and the boys in many ways showed their appreciation of Mr. Mackay's kindness.

The Rev. R. R Bigger, pastor of the Presbyterian church, has received an announcement of the marriage of John Quincy Wallace, the missionary, who is helped in his work in the Kentucky mountains by the Massillon church. The bride was Miss Alberta Hayes, of Gustavus, O. The newly married pair live at Prestonsburg, Ky.

The Misses Mrytle and Marie Hann gave a dinner at their home on Columbian Heights Friday evening in honor of their guests, the Misses Florence and Cathrina Arend, of Strasburg, and the Misses Arline and Madeline Woll, of Wooster street. Miss Ruth Burkhardt assisted the hostess. The Misses Arend will return home Saturday evening.

Dr. J. F. Douthitt has a new runabout which he purchased recently from the Forest City Motor Car Company of Massillon. It is a "Jewel" eight horsepower gasoline machine, and can be run at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. Dr. A. W. Davis went to Massillon Friday forenoon and will bring home with him a machine of the same kind.—Canal Dover Reporter.

Anouncement has been made of the engagement of the Hon. Ed S. Wertz to Miss Bessie Johnson, daughter of the late Judge Isaac Johnson, of Wooster. The wedddding will take place early in July. Mr. Wertz was a candidate for the nomination for congressman on the Democratic ticket in the Seventeenth district at the convention held in New Philadelphia recently.

A number of handsomely engraved invitations have been received in Massillon from the Rev. Oscar J. W. Wernet for the latter's first mass, to be celebrated in St. Peter's church, Canton, on Sunday at 10 o'clock. Father Wernet was ordained to the priesthood in St. Peter's cathedral, Cincinnati, on Friday. The ordaining prelate was the Most Rev. Henry Moeller, D. D.

John J. Smith, baggage master at the Wheeling & Lake Erie station, was slightly injured Saturday morning. He was helping to load an automobile from a dray into a car when the horses gave a sudden jolt, pinning his head between the box car door and the automobile, cutting his face in several places. He was taken to his home in Houston street, where medical aid was summoned.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Graduates from St. Joseph's—Entertainment at Armory.

St. Joseph's parochial school closed Friday afternoon. There were no formal exercises. The graduates from the high school next year are Karl Dalsky, Elizabeth Murphy, Malina Boylan, Helen Rohr and Eva Kramer.

St. Mary's parochial school closed Friday. The regular closing exercises will be held at the Armory next Tuesday evening, when besides a number of recitations, duets, solos and drills, an operetta and a drama will be given. The complete programme is as follows:

Chorus—"My Own United States"... Pupils
Recitation—"Company's Coming"... Leonard Limpach
Recitation—"Mona's Waters"... Louise Brentzel
Bootblack Drill... Little Boys
Duet... J. Paul and I. Weber
Recitation—"Papa's Letter"... Margaret Lachmaier
Recitation—"The Ship on Fire"... Dorothy Schaupp

OPERETTA.
"PEPIN KING OF NO MAN'S LAND"
Characters.

King	Alvin Sibila
Strong-in-th'-Arm	Leo Warth
Princess	Rose Hamel
Gipsy Queen	Louise Brentzel
Robber Chief	Vincent Paul
Jester	Urban Wilhelm

Recitation—"The Painted Baby"... Julius Wittmann
Dumb Bell Drill... Little Boys
Recitation—"The Bachelor's Sale"... Stella Kahler
Duet... C Rohr and L. Lux
The Rural Speakers... A. Sibila-A. Nabel
Recitation—"Grandpa's Spectacles"... Mary Russ
Song—"This Little Girl's Not For Sale"... J. Paul
Duet... Sylvester and M Eisenbret

DRAMA.
"GOING TO A NEW HOME."
Characters.

Mr. Hatfield	Leo Warth
John Hayfield, his son	Ralph Riese
Urania Hatfield	Florence Lachmaier
Matilda Hayfield, John's sister-in-law	M. Lachmaier
Pat Riley	James McCormick
Henry Kaiser	Karl Miller

Duet... F. Blaumeiser and R Riese
Recitation—"The Pride of Battery B"... Marie Clemens
Drill—"Venetian Fisher Girls"... Girls
Recitation—"The Fireman"... Bertha Simon
Pantomime—"Home Sweet Home"... Girls
Chorus—"The American Flag"—By The... Pupils
Rev. M. Vollmayer
Pianist—Miss Justina Sibila.

CHERRY PIES THE THING.

Early Richmonds Compose Their Insides.

Cherry pie, the kind mother used to make, has been a favorite dessert this week. Early Richmond cherries, red and sour, are the kind used for the fillin'. Some people like cherry pie better than strawberry shortcake. The Early Richmonds are selling at ten cents a quart. You can buy strawberries now, good enough for shortcake, anyway, for eight cents. Next week, say the grocers, they will be "all."

The first raspberries came to town a few days ago and took great airs to themselves on account of being from Marietta. They sold at a shilling a quart, but no one became unduly excited over them. Between cherries and strawberries they were lucky to attain any popularity at all.

Watermelons, fat, green and awkward, came up from Georgia early in the week and attracted a good deal of attention. They were mildly popular at fifty cents each. The cantaloupes that came with them were eagerly welcomed at twelve and fifteen cents apiece.

Florida pineapples at prices ranging from twelve to thirty cents are available. They are good to look at and better to eat. A lot of them went into cans this week.

Eggs are high—twenty cents a dozen.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Completes Legislation on Numerous Bills.

Washington, June 23.—(By Associated Press.)—The sundry civil bill was sent to the conference today in the House. The House adopted the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which passes the measure. The conference report on postoffice appropriations was adopted, which passes the bill. The conference report on the bill for the division of lands and funds for the Osage Indians, in Oklahoma, was adopted.

The President today nominated George B. McGoogan, of Indiana, consul at Lapaz, Mexico.

Clarence Rice Slocum, of New York, son of the late General Slocum, has been selected to be the first American representative in the Congo country, having been designated by the President to fill the newly created post of consul general at Boma, Congo Free State. His credentials will be directed to King Leopold, of Belgium. The nomination was sent to the Senate today.

People who are clean inside will look like it and act it. They will work with energy, think clearly, act clearly and have healthy thoughts. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It makes clean people. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. The Baltzly Company.

THE WEDDINGS OF THURSDAY.

Miss Iva Baer Becomes Mrs. James Moltz.

THE VOLKMOR-NIST WEDDING.

The Ceremony was Performed at St. Mary's Church at 8:30 and was Followed by a Large Dinner and Reception at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

Miss Iva Baer, of Canton, and Mr. James Moltz, of this city, were quietly married at the Presbyterian parsonage Thursday evening by the Rev. R. R. Bigger. Miss Margaret Moltz, of Navarre, was bridesmaid, and William Moltz, a brother of the groom, was best man. After the ceremony the bridal party was driven to the home of the groom's parents, in Clay street, where an elaborate wedding supper was served. The table was decorated with ferns, lilies and bridal roses, the latter flowers composing the centerpiec. There were covers for forty. The bride's gown was of white dotted swiss. The bridesmaid wore a gown of pale blue challie. Many handsome presents were received, including furniture, cut glass, china and bric-a-brac. Mr. and Mrs. Moltz will reside with the groom's parents for the present.

VOLKMOR-NIST.

Miss Ada Volkmor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Volkmor, and Mr. Louis Nist were married in St. Mary's church Thursday morning at 8:30, the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating, in the presence of a large congregation. The bridesmaid was Miss Stella Volkmor, the best man was Edward Nist. The ushers were Herbert Sonnhalter and Charles Volkmor. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests drove to the residence of the bride's parents, two miles north of the city, where one hundred and fifty friends and relatives gathered for the wedding dinner and reception. The house was handsomely decorated with carnations, roses and wild flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Nist left Thursday afternoon for a trip to Niagara Falls. On their return they will live in a newly furnished residence in East Main street.

MILER-RESSLER.

Miss Nanette Miller, of this city, and Mr. Oliver Ressler, of Dalton, were quietly married at 6 o'clock Thursday evening by the Rev. H. W. Dewey at his residence in North street. Mr. and Mrs. Ressler will live in Dalton.

EAST GREENVILLE LINE.

Does the Canton-Akron Company Intend to Build It?

Interest among Massillon and East Greenville residents has suddenly developed over the question of whether the Canton-Akron Railway Company intends to build an extension to its road from West Brookfield to East Greenville within the coming year. No news of such move has been given out by the company, yet financial transactions have taken place that are important. The plea of the company in postponing the building of the extension has been that it could not raise sufficient money because of the bonded indebtedness on the line now in operation.

There has now been filed in the county a mortgage deed for $300,000, which is given on the railroad, equipment, franchise, contracts, real and personal property. It is stated that the money obtained is intended for improvements, but thus far no details of what the improvements are to consist of, or where they will be made, has been given out by the company.

By action of the Massillon council the company has until next March to build the East Greenville extension, and by so doing hold its franchiees to West Brookfield. The council has already given an extesion of two years to the company in which to make this improvement. Many inquiries have been made, but the company has not satisfied those anxious to see the road built to East Greenville this fall.

CAUGHT UNDER A CAR.

Laborers Sought Shelter from the Rain.

Steubenville, O., June 23.—(By Associated Press.)—Out of a crowd of fourteen laborers who sought shelter from rain under a car on a siding at the Labelle iron works, early today, two were killed and one injured when a shifting engine moved the car.

Don't think that piles can't be cured. Thousands of obstinate cases have been cured by Doan's Ointment. 50 cents at any drug store.

ELEVATORS BURNED.

Twenty-Five Families Driven from Their Homes.

Chicago, June 23.—(By Associated Press).—The Mabbatt elevators "A" and "B," owned by George A. Seaverns and occupied by J. S. Templeton, grain brokers, burned today. Both buildings were four-story structures and contained one hundred thousand bushels of grain. So great was the heat that three adjoining buildings were destroyed and twenty-five families were driven from their homes. Spontaneous combustion in the dust room is supposed to have caused the fire. The loss is estimated at $350,000.

WILL REBUILD GLASS FACTORY

Decision Reached by American Bottle Company.

TO BE READY BY SEPTEMBER.

Two of the Three Houses Were Burned to the Ground a Few Weeks Ago—The Ground is Being Cleared.

Massillon will not lose any part of the plant of the American Bottle Company, which was partly destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. District Superintendent David Reed said Friday that the company had decided definitely to rebuild the factory, known locally as the Pocock factory, and that the work of cleaning away the debris is already under way. The construction work will be commenced just as soon as circumstances will permit Some little time will be required to clear the ground and get building material, but the company confidently hopes to have the factory rebuilt, tanks in place and heating connections all made by September 1 so that this factory may be started at the beginning of next season. The glass bottle trade gives promise of continuing prosperous. This view is taken by the American Bottle Company, which considers its Massillon factories of the utmost importance.

The Pocock factory, now owned by the American Bottle Company, originally consisted of three houses. Two of these were burned a few weeks ago, but the third was saved after hard work by the firemen. The two were totally destroyed. Since the fire the third house has been repaired sufficiently to permit work until the end of this season. This will be repaired this summer while the other two houses are being constructed. By September 1 it is expected Massillon will again give employment to its customary number of glass blowers.

MAY WITHDRAW SUIT.

State Brewers' Association Said to be Panic Stricken.

Columbus, June 23.—The State Brewers' Association may withdraw the suit they have instituted in the courts of Hamilton county to test the validity of the Aikin law. A sentiment was developed among the members of the legislature at the funeral of Governor Pattison that has had the effect of making the leaders of the brewers' organization almost panic stricken. It is found that many of those who were strongest in their opposition to the Aikin bill and the temperance measures are greatly incensed at the action of the brewers' organization in attacking the Aikin law on a technicality, by which they say Governor Pattison was greatly annoyed and harrassed during his last days.

Summer tourist B. & O. very low round trip rates. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Pennsylvania LINES

SPECIAL LOW FARES
—TO—
St. Paul
July 23, 24, 25—Saengerbund
Portland, Ore.
June 17 to 21—Hotel Men's Meeting
Omaha Denver
July 9 12—B.Y P.U July 11-14—B.P.O.E
Milwaukee
August 10, 11, 12—Eagle Grand Aerie
Minneapolis
August 10, 11, 12—G. A. R.
Seashore Excursion, Thursday, August 9, 1906.
$15.50 round trip from Massillon to Atlantic City, Cape May, Angiesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md. Tickets good to return leaving destination on or before August 23, 1906, with stopover at Philadelphia on return trip within limit of ticket.
If interested, ask
F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon

NEWS FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.

Attorneys in State Bank Case Return from Columbus.

A DECISION IS EXPECTED SOON.

Chief of Police Smith in Charge of the Force—A House Badly Wrecked by an Explosion of Natural Gas — Slaters Fall from Roof.

Canton, June 23.—Attorneys for the prosecution and defense in the Canton State bank cases returned to Canton from Columbus Friday evening, after having presented arguments before the supreme court for and against the claim as to the constitutionality of the penal section of the "free banking act of 1851." Arguments consumed two hours and a half of the court's time Friday morning. Immediately afterwards the attornys departed for Canton. Attorney William A. Lynch opened the argument for the defense, talking almost an hour. Each side was allowed one hour and fifteen minutes. Prosecutor Upham first presented the state's contention, being followed by Attorney Craine. Attorney Kline, of Cleveland, closed for the defense. The court has not set any time for the announcement of its decision. Tuesday of every week is the usual time matters are passed upon and hopes are entertained that the verdict may be given Tuesday of next week. Should it hold that the criminal section is in contravention of Ohio statutes and the fourteenth amendment of the United States, being class legislation and therefore unconstitutional, prosecution of the indicted officials in absence of farther appeal would be limited to class brought under general statutes.

Extensive preparations are being made by the members of St. Peter's Catholic church for the celebration of the first mass served by the Rev. Father Oscar Wernet, who was confirmed in Cincinnati Friday. His first service will be given in the church here Sunday morning and the Knights of St. John and other societies will participate.

When Chief H. W. Smith assumed charge of the police of the city Friday evening he gave them a little heart to heart talk before they took their respective beats. He expects to reorganize the force by putting it on a purely business basis and if the officers do not attend to duty he will have something more to say and something will happen. He has exclusive charge of the force and will spend most of his time right among his men.

The home of P. D. Hughes, Deuber avenue, was wrecked at an early hour Saturday morning by a natural gas explosion and one of Hughes' arms was so badly burned and blistered that the fish and skin hung down in shreds. The doors and windows of the house were all blown out and the rear part of the house was bulged out for five or six inches. None of the other inmates of the house were injured.

By the breaking of a rope and the subsequent collapse of the scaffolding upon which they were at work, Ervin W. Smith and Joseph A. Camp, both slaters in the employ of John A. Reemsnyder, Saturday morning about 7 o'clock were precipitated thirty feet to the ground. Smith's skull was fractured and he received a broken rib, while Camp had several ribs broken. Dr. F. E. Hart, who is attending Smith, says the injured man will recover.

The case of Caroline Studer against the state, carried up on error from Tuscarawas county, was argued in the supreme court at Columbus by Attorneys Atlee Pomerene and W. O. Wertz, of Canton, and Attorney Henry Bowers, of New Philadelphia, in behalf of the plaintiff. The state was represented by Prosecutor Wilkins, of Tuscarawas county, and Attorney Buchanan. Court took the matter under advisement and a decision is expected by next Tuesday. On the grounds of irrelevant testimony and wrongful venue counsel seeks to have the lower courts reversed in finding the woman guilty of seducing girls to her place. They maintain that if there had been any offense committed it occurred in Stark county.

FIFTY HOUSES WRECKED.

Lawton, Okla., June 23.—(By Associated Press.)—A heavy wind last night wrecked fifty houses between here and Quanahud. The storm covered a large area. No deaths have been reported.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Homeseekers rates B. & O. Rates very low. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

MORE RIOTING FEARED.

Bialystok is Under Strict Martial Law.

St. Petersburg, June 23.—(By Associated Press.)—Dispatches from Bialystok report that the citizens are panic stricken, owing to unconfirmed rumors that excesses will be renewed today. Patrols are everywhere and strict martial law is enforced.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Fifield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond G. P. A., Milwaukee Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, June 23, '06:

Country butter, per lb	14-16
Eggs, per dozen	16
Chickens, live, per lb	10-12
Chickens, dressed	12½-14
Potatoes, per bushel	90

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	81
Hay, loose, per ton	$9to $12
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn, per bushel	60

Nowhere in the world can you see such handsome men and women as are to be met in the United States. They all use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. The Baltzly Company.

Bilious? Feel heavy after dinner? Tongue coated? Bitter taste? Complexion sallow? Liver needs waking up Doan's Regulets cure bilious attacks. 25 cents at any drug store.

Bathing Caps!

The ladies can now go in bathing without getting their hair wet or tangled by wearing one of our Rubber Bathing Caps.

Water Wings at only 25c each

BAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be in not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day.

Three publications of not more than four lines, 25 cents.

FOR RENT

DWELLING hot ses on W. Tremont and Hill streets—$11.00 and $7.00 per month, Inquire of G. G. Paul, No 8 S Erie St.

FIVE room house, 132 E. Tremont street. Possession at once. $10.00 per month. Isaac Conard, over Merchant's Bank.

FLAT—5 room flat in Sailer Terrace. Inquire G. J. Sailer

HOUSE—Ten-room house on Washington avenue. Inquire No, 1 Washington ave., or 26 S. Cedar.

HOUSE—Eight-room house, all modern conveniences—bath, hard and soft water; gas, open stair case; etc. Volkmore street, sixth house north of Elizabeth street. Inquire of Hansen & Blaumeiser, or of Edw. Blaumeiser, at the Hemperly Hardware Co.

HOUSE—Five rooms, water, on George street. Inquire of R. Clemens, 21 Railroad street.

OFFICE ROOM—First class office room. Inquire of Thomas Burd at James R. Duno's office, opera block.

OFFICE ROOMS—Two office rooms in new Independent Bldg. Inquire at Independent office.

ROOM—Neatly furnished room with all modern conveniences. Inquire 21 S. Cedar St.

STORE ROOMS—Two store rooms on Main street. rent cheap to desirable parties. S. Burd.

WANTED.

ENERGETIC young fellow, to distribute goods to merchants only. Send references. Automatic Sales Co., Lansing, Mich.

GIRL—Kitchen girl at Sloats's restaurant. Apply at once.

GIRL—Second girl. Inquire Mrs. J. P. Burton, East Main street.

MEN—$91.00 monthly made passing bills, tacking signs, etc. Life business. No canvassing. Continental Distributing Service, Chicago, Ill.

TEAM—Light team; weight 900 lbs each. H. Shepard, East End, Rural Delivery, No. 3,

For Sale or Exchange.

HOUSES—House of 8 rooms, bath and furnace; house of 10 rooms, 2 baths and furnace. Will sell or trade at $10,000. See S. Burd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE—Before leaving on your vacation store your household goods and pianos with the Massillon Storage Co., No. 88-90 N. Erie street, next to Armory. Mass. phone 334.

VAULTS and cespools cleaned, new one constructed and repaired. Chas. Swarms, 36 Warwick street. Farmers phone 426 or leave orders at Fetzer's Blacksmith shop.

For Sale or Rent.

HOUSE—New 4 room house, gas and city water, $25 cash balance easy monthly payments or will rent for $7 a month. The Massillon Realty Co., over Merchants bank.

FOUND.

PEN—A fountain pen in front of E. F. Babney's residence. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying for this advertisement.

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS—A real bargain for home buyers of limited means. 5 room house, good stone cellar, gas city and cistern water, also barn 16x18, excellent lot 64x150. No. 42 South Waechter street, near car line. $1300 if sold immediately.

A brand new 6 room house, open stairway, hard wood finish, stone cellar, gas, city and cistern water, also bath room complete, lot 46x87, west side Volkmor street $2400. See Chas. G. King, 29 South Erie street.

BRICK BLOCK on N. Erie street, known as the Meuser piano factory. I can sell this place for $5,000. See S. Burd.

DRIVING HORSE — One good bay driving horse, nine year's old; weighs 1,000; city broke; also good buggy and harness. Call on Joe Davis, 16 Webber street.

EIGHT roomed house and large lot, city and cistern water, corner State and Second streets. Inquire Mrs Lawrence Post, 83 W. Main St.

FENCE—Iron picket fence, nearly 60 feet in good condition, cheap. Geo. H. Gove, V. S. Office rear Hemperly Hardware Co. Both phones, residence 118 S. Mill street.

GAS STOVES. Inquire at Independent Co.

GOVE'S COUGH REMEDY cures all coughs during the early stage, when no other symptoms are observed. Cough is the initial symptom of Colds, Laryngitis, Influenza, Bronchitis, etc. The warning should be heeded. Geo. H. Gove, V. S Office rear of Hemperly's Hardware Co. Both Phones. Examinations free.

HORSE—One first class work horse, seven years old, weight 1,400. Call on Chas. Steitz, 30 Fulton St.

I MAKE abstracts or title, write deeds and mortgages, at the law office of R. A. Pion, attorney at law, over 26 East Main street, Massillon, O. Justin R. White, Notary Public.

LOT on South High street, 52 feet frontage; also lot on Wellman street, 50 feet frontage. Bargain for quick buyer. Geo. R. Hankins, over Merchants' Bank.

ORGANS that have been traded in on Pianos. Bargains, $8, $10, $12 up. The Klein & Heffelman Co., Canton, O.

SIX roomed house on N. High street, price $1900. See S. Burd.

STANHOPE—In good condition. Rubber tires. Inquire at Koontz's livery stable.

STOVES—Three heating stoves, either coal or gas also couch and wash stand. Inquire 129 S. East St.

TICKETS—Ocean Steamship Tickets—NORTH GERMAN LLOYD HAMBURG AMERICAN, CUNARD, FABRE, AUSTRO-AMERICAN, ITALIAN LLOYD & PRINCE LINES. Money forwarded anywhere. Warren E. Russell, 2 East Tremont street.

UPRIGHT PIANO—A genuine Ivers & Pond, dark case, beautiful tone. Cost $450 when new. Will be sold at a bargain. The Klein & Heffelman Co

$3800 buys a 7 roomed modern house on Wellman street, open stair, oak finish, hot, cold and cistern water, bath and furnace. Worth $1500. Geo. R. Hankins, over Merchants Bank.

LOST.

SHOES—Two pairs low shoes, one pair patent leather sandals and one pair of tan oxfords, one pair white silk gloves and a bottle of shoe polish on Front, State, Cherry, West or Erie streets or Washington Avenue road. Any one finding these articles please return to the Independent office.

HUMBERGER'S

Underpriced Offerings

Special Table
(North Aisle)
Lawns, Dimities, Voiles and other washable materials, worth 10c, 12½ and 15c, are for you to choose from at the Early Summer Sale Price, **8c a yard.**

Special Table
(South Aisle)
Lawns, Ginghams, and Flannelettes, worth 8c a yard, are in this Early Summer Sale at **5c a yard.**

WHITE Shirt Waists
India Linon Waists — neatly tucked, with lace and embroidery insertion, sold regularly at 75c, Early Summer Sale Price, your choice, **39c each.**

WHITE Shirt Waists
India Linon Waists with lace or embroidery insertion, worth $1 00, Special at **59c each.**

Our Special for After Supper Trade.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

25 dozen Plain and Embroidered, the kind that we always sell at 15c each, will be offered to you **Tonight at 7 o'clock,** your choice, each **9c**

Black Silks
[Standard Brands Only]
The Early Summer Sale that is now in full swing at Massillon's Best Trading Center gives you an opportunity to buy the best grades of Silks at the lowest prices ever given you in this town. You have never been offered such values anywhere for **69c, 83c, 89c, $1.19, $1.39, $1.59. These silks are one yard wide.**

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MEASURES LEFT OVER

Many to Be Brought Up Again When Congress Reassembles.

THERE WILL BE AMPLE TIME THEN

Final Agreement on Many Important Bills Impossible at This Session. The McCleary-Towne Clash—Senator Scott's Ox—Other Washington Stories

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, June 23.—[Special.]—Many important bills may not get further along than the conference stage at this session. Among these may be mentioned the pure food bill, the immigration bill and the naturalization bill. The differences between the two houses over these measures are wide enough to prevent final agreement during the closing days, when there are other measures demanding attention. Friends of these bills promise to bring them forward as soon as congress reassembles for the short session and to push them to a conclusion.

Casting Shadows Before.

Representative McCleary of Minnesota and Representative Towne of New York, two men who clashed on the money question a dozen years ago, threw "defis" at each other in a recent debate and showed that they were willing to take the coming congressional election as forecasting the presidential event two years hence.

"Does my friend know," asked McCleary, "one exception in the history of our country when the mid-term election did not forecast the coming presidential election?"

"The gentleman may extract any comfort he may find in his formula," replied Towne. "I am perfectly willing to allow final judgment to await the election of the members of the Sixtieth congress."

"We accept the gage of battle," said McCleary.

The July Rent.

One reason why a great many members are so anxious to get away before July 1 is because they do not want to pay the July rent for a few days' occupancy of their apartments and rooms. If they stay over one day it means the whole month. Nearly everybody that goes away when congress adjourns gave notice that they will vacate June 30, and they are trying to have congress confirm that date.

His Best Friend.

Senator Scott of West Virginia has a kindly feeling for animals. In a speech opposing a bill allowing cattle to remain in cars thirty-six hours he said:

"No man has a higher opinion, no man thinks more of the farmer, who earns his bread in the sweat of his brow, than I do. I was reared a poor boy and drove an ox team when I was sixteen years of age from Leavenworth to where the great city of Denver now stands, when there was not a house in it. My greatest friend at that time was my near side ox. He knew where to go to lie down for the best shelter at night. He knew which way the wind was going to blow, and he lay with his back against the wind, and I moved in close to him to get a comfortable night's rest when I was tired out herding."

Spooner Rescues Millard.

The senator who does not often occupy the floor has a hard time to keep his speech going after he gets started. He will be interrupted, and then there will be a running debate, and half a dozen senators will go from one thing to another while the modest senator stands aside, hoping to continue his speech. This was the case not long ago when Senator Millard of Nebraska was making a speech. Senator Spooner got the floor and asked:

"I simply wanted to ask the senator whether he would prefer to go on with his speech or have some of the rest of us speak."

"I would rather proceed, senator, at the present time," meekly replied Millard.

But the rebuke of Spooner did not do much good, for Millard was soon listening to other men discussing the type of canal.

His Favorite "Institution."

About the time the Republicans were getting together in the interest of closing up legislation for the session some of the party leaders were expressing themselves as well satisfied, when the suggestion was made to them that the Republican party was "the best organized machine ever known in politics." Representative Lacey of Iowa had not said very much, but related a story of a Scotchman in his state who was seeking naturalization. He was asked how long he had been in this country and replied, "Eight years." He was then asked what he thought of our constitution and institutions.

"I think it is a grand constitution," he replied, "a grand constitution, and right well do I like all your institutions, but the greatest and best of all your institutions and which I most admire is the grand old Republican party, which has brought us so much honor and glory."

"That will do," said the judge. "Hold up your right hand and take the oath of allegiance."

Was a Newsboy.

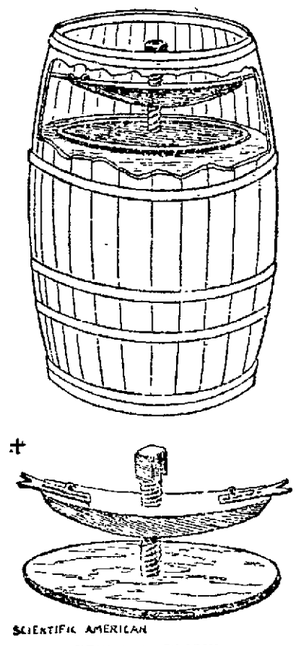
Speaking against a bill which would compel newsboys to procure a license to sell papers, one of these "model" bills which are "tried on" in the District of Columbia and proposed to prevent boys from earning a living, Senator Nelson said: "I began life in 1849 as a newsboy. I had to earn my living. I do not think it is fair that a good, honest boy must go and procure a license before he can sell newspapers in the city of Washington."

DEVICE FOR BARRELS.

An Appliance to Keep Pickled Articles Below the Brine.

A device to retain and compress goods in process of pickling in barrels has recently been granted a patent. It is exceedingly simple and is designed to take the place of the unsightly weight commonly employed for this purpose.

As shown in the accompanying engraving, it comprises a cover, which is placed in the barrel and held in contact with the articles in the brine by a screw. The latter is threaded through a bar, which is held in place in the barrel by means of springs projecting from the opposite ends. The bar is of a concave-convex form, and the springs secured thereto are cut with double points. The device is placed in the barrel, with the concave side uppermost, and the spring points engaging the side walls of the barrel serve to fix the bar against upward movement and thus provide a good bearing for the screw.



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

RETAINING DEVICE.

Access to the fish, pickles or the like below the cover can be had by unscrewing this screw and tipping up the cover. The bar can be readily pressed down into the barrel, as required. The screw is so adjusted that the bar lies wholly above the liquid, so as to prevent corrosion of the spring points. The only parts that are liable to come in contact with the brine are the cover and the screw, which is preferably made of wood. When it is desired to disengage the bar it may be inverted by swinging it laterally, when it can be readily drawn out. The spring points may also be adjustably attached to the bar, so that when they are loosened the bar may be removed without being inverted.

Sea Water Cure.

Two eminent French experimenters, says the Grand Magazine, assure us that sea water will cure or at least alleviate many cases of lunacy. The explanation is: "Man, like all other animals, descends from a marine ancestor. To place the human organism modified by disease in its original surroundings should therefore prove advantageous to it." Starting from these premises, the French doctors have given subcutaneous injections of sea water to a number of insane persons, with, they declare, the most beneficial results.

A great number of other diseases—consumption, diabetes and stomach disorders—have also been treated successfully by internal doses of sea water not only in France, but also in Sweden. Bread has even been made with sea water and is strongly recommended by those who have benefited by it, not for its flavor, but for its effects.

Surgery Which Leaves No Scars.

Some of the London hospitals are employing for operations an unnamed surgeon, who has perfected a method of incising the skin without leaving a visible scar.

His success is mainly attributed to his skill and experience, but his method is based on the practice of cutting the skin slantwise instead of at right angles to the surface.

He uses hollow ground scalpels made after his own designs. Sometimes massage forms part of the healing treatment. It is said that old scars from operations can be removed by this method, which, it is declared, is one of the most important advances made in surgery in recent years.

German Aid to Students.

Vice Consul Schlemmer of Mannheim tells of the establishment of an academic information bureau in Germany for the benefit of foreign students and visitors. It is located at the Berlin university, and its sphere embraces all public institutions of the empire as well as of other countries. Information will be furnished as to all the particulars necessary to be observed in entering a university or attending lectures or in regard to schools, laboratories, museums, libraries, hospitals, art galleries, etc. Dr. W. Paszkowski is at the head of the institution, and all services are furnished without charge.

Leprosy Germ From Insects.

Dr. Morgan, editor of Canadian Men and Women of the Time, Toronto, has received a letter advising him that Dr. W. J. Goodhue, medical superintendent of the leper settlement at Molokai, Hawaii, who has devoted many years to the study of leprosy, clinically, bacteriologically and chemically, has discovered the germ of leprosy in the mosquito and the bedbug.

ROOSEVELT AND KANG HI

Resemblances In Their Maxims Traced by German Envoy.

IDEALS OF BOTH VERY SIMILAR

Philosophy of the President and That of the Late Chinese Emperor, Famous as a Warrior, Statesman and Artist, Compared by Baron Speck von Sternburg—How Science Is Applied to Work.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, ambassador from Germany to the United States, delivered the principal address the other day at the commencement exercises of the University of Illinois at Urbana, Ill., says a dispatch from that city. In the course of his address he said:

"The spiritual bonds between our two nations, especially during the last thirty years, have been a powerful factor. The increase in the number of men of university training in the United States and in Germany during this period has been pointed out as one of the most remarkable facts of our epoch.

"Higher education has adjusted itself to the needs of our modern life, and the demand for university education is more earnest in both countries than anywhere else and has become far more general. Our people at large have awakened to the one thing needed for national success—the growth of a truly scientific spirit in the conduct of affairs, from the smallest industry to the administration of the state itself.

"In Germany the scientific spirit has penetrated into every branch of business, into every factory. Empirical systems, which have not adapted themselves to the changes, have one by one gone to the wall. It has become a frequent saying that the German university professor is the father of modern German industry. This is true to the word. He has harnessed science to industry and has brought Teuton energy, enterprise and perseverance to its fullest development.

"Emperor Kang Hi of China issued a treatise which his grateful people named the 'Holy Edict.' Kang Hi was the second emperor of the present dynasty, the Chings, which overthrew the corrupt and degenerated Mings. He, like Frederick the Great, was not only a highly successful warrior, but a statesman and artist of great renown.

"Characteristic are the inscriptions of the seals of Kang Hi. They contain two impressions—one the characters 'attend to the people;' the other, 'venerate heaven.' Every country which expects to be prosperous, every individual who wants to perform his duty and find happiness in life, can today do no better than follow the teachings of the 'Holy Edict.' At a glance those who read them and have read or listened to the quotations in the speeches of President Roosevelt must be struck by the extraordinary similarity of the two. Let me give a few examples:

"Kang Hi says: 'Cultivate filial piety and brotherly love, for thereby will be honored social morality.' President Roosevelt says: 'We must in our lives, in our efforts, endeavor to further the cause of brotherhood.'

"Kang Hi says: 'Esteem thrift and economy, for thereby is saved money in business.' President Roosevelt says: 'Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.'

"Kang Hi says: 'Promote academic institutions, for thereby are established scholarly habits.' President Roosevelt says: 'Of all the work that is done or that can be done for our country the greatest is that of educating the body, the mind and, above all, the character.'

"Kang Hi says: 'Explain laws and ordinances, for thereby are warned the foolish and obstinate.' President Roosevelt says: 'When we make it evident that all men, great and small alike, have to obey the law, we put the safeguard of the law around all men.'

"Kang Hi says: 'Recommend polite speech, for thereby is refined the social atmosphere.' President Roosevelt says: 'Speak softly'—the following words you all know.

"Kang Hi says: 'Develop legitimate business, for thereby the people's desire is rendered pacific.' President Roosevelt says: 'Our laws should be so drawn as to protect and encourage corporations which do their honest duty by the public.'

"Kang Hi says: 'Keep disciplined the forces, for thereby are prevented thefts and robberies.' President Roosevelt says: 'A good navy is not provocative of war; it is the surest guarantee of peace.'

"Kang Hi says: 'Settle enmities and dissensions, for thereby you protect human lives.' President Roosevelt says: 'Every thinking man rejoices when by mediation or arbitration it proves possible to settle troubles in time to avert suffering.'

"The style of Kang Hi's maxims shows the conventional character of the orthodox Confucianist and naturally may appear pedantical to you. But I think you will agree that it is a remarkable document which reveals the inmost thought of a great Chinese ruler and runs closely on the lines of thought of President Roosevelt."

Bellboys.

Huckleberries are getting ripe and the small boys of Duplin will soon have bells on as they go about through the forests gathering them in, says the Duplin Journal. We give this notice in advance in order that the farmers will understand when they hear the jingling and tingling of the bells.

BIRD AND BEAST.

Battle Between a Hawk and a Big Black Dog Mink.

Silent as an owl in the black of night, the hawk glided low on whist wings across the little open space cleared by the fallen maple, paused an almost imperceptible instant above the unlistening squirrel, and then, wings closed, dropped upon him with unerring talons. But for some strange reason the harrier seemed powerless to bear away his kill; while his angry, frightened screams drowned out the dying squeak of the squirrel, he strove with great rattling wing strokes to get purchase on the air, but could not. Over and over again he struck downward with his beak, apparently at the squirrel, though of this, because of the blur of his whipping wings, I could not be sure. In a moment he half toppled forward, and then, like a huge broken winged partridge, he flopped about among the tangled coils of roots, uttering meanwhile shrill screech on screech that seemed fairly to lacerate his throat. In but little more than it takes to tell it a dozen kingbirds had gathered, and were buzzing round the struggling harrier like gadflies round a horse, adding their spiteful cries to his harsh din; now a crow appeared out of nowhere and searched deep in his throat for his hoarest cry; blue jays flashed across the clearing and back again in a frenzy of clamorous excitement; a swarm of chattering blackbirds rushed into the tree above me till its branches sagged and creaked like those of a laboring tree overweighted with fruit—all in an instant bedlam was let loose round that old wind wrecked maple.

Under cover of the uproar I crept nearer and saw that a big black dog mink, his bulldog jaws clamped on the upper leg of the harrier, was grimly fighting to pull him down from behind, while the harrier, with the speed of terror and hate, sought desperately to reach his assailant with his beak. It looked as if the mink must win, for the harrier was perceptibly weakening in his vain counter attack; but a sudden lift with the harrier's long wings half tore the mink from his hold and swung him for one brief moment within distance of that rending beak. Rip; a big red gash gaped open on the mink's writhing flank, and he let go and tumbled back among the roots. Up leaped the hawk, his pearly white breast streaked and blotched with blood from his wounded leg. Like magic the cries of all but the kingbirds were hushed, while, still screaming with rage and hurt, the hawk rose heavily skyward and marked his course athwart the wind for the shelter of the woods.—Harold S. Deming in Harper's Magazine.

Persian Dramatics.

A traveler, speaking of some of the oddities of Persian customs when viewed with occidental eyes, said:

"Depending as we do upon illusion and scenic effects in our theaters, the presentation of a Persian play by native performers strikes the westerner as little short of ridiculous, the extreme solemnity of all concerned making the appeal to hilarity all the stronger. In one of their favorite miracle plays the prophet is supposed to ascend to heaven, and this dramatic incident is accomplished by the very simple expedient of drawing him up from the stage and out of sight with a block and tackle. The tackle is attached to his belt by an attendant in plain view of the audience. So strong, however, is the imaginative power in the oriental that many of the onlookers will be observed weeping openly."—Harper's Weekly.

The Gardener.

It is at once the joy and the despair of a gardener that his work is never done. His materials are growing, changing, ever varying things. This is an endless delight to a man who lives with his garden and watches his plans grow up. When he makes a garden for another it is a different matter. Then, after spending his best thought and skill, the garden must be turned over into the hands of the Philistine, who may, doubtless will, spoil his color effects, make gaudy what before was rich, introduce tawdry display where before was a sensitive delicacy. These are the things that try men's souls and will continue to try them until the owners of large places acquire some degree of sympathy with and understanding of art.—Century.

Child's View of Art.

A lover of rare old china had a collection that was the envy of her visitors. One day a little girl came with her mother for a call, and, being seated in the living room, wonderingly eyed the array of antique dishes. The hostess was much pleased at the child's evident admiration of her treasures and said, "Well, my dear, what do you think of my china?" The child looked up, and pity was in her eyes as she asked, "Hasn't you dot any pantry?"

Not Matched.

"Mustache cups?" said the salesman. "Yes, sir. Here's a pretty design. Cup and saucer $1.98."

"But," said Mr. Nurich, "that ain't the saucer that goes with it."

"Oh, yes."

"Not much it ain't. There ain't no mustache guard on it."—Philadelphia Press.

Unnecessary.

"Monsieur," said the duelist's second, "all is ready. Let me shake your hand."

"Voila!" exclaimed the duelist, with chattering teeth. "Can you not see eet ees shake too much as eet ees?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The left side of the face is usually considered by artists to be more beautiful than the right.

THE BEGINNING OF A HONEYMOON

[Original.]

Corinne and I became engaged in January and two months later fixed our wedding for the following June. We did not live in the same city and could not see each other except every few weeks. I was not tied down to business and would have gladly removed my residence to be with her oftener, but her hard hearted father said that if I did he would withdraw his consent to our marriage.

We were thus obliged to pass long days, weeks, months, apart, and the separation was well nigh unbearable. In March we fixed the 10th of June for the day on which to end this agony, and from the time of settling upon it at the top of every letter I wrote to Corinne, morning and evening, I gave the number of days to be passed before the arrival of the happy day. The number decreased with provoking slowness, as minutes drag to one looking at the face of a watch.

We were influenced by this distressing separation in the selection of a place in which to spend our honeymoon. I owned or would own on coming of age in a few months an island in the St. Lawrence river, on which was a nicely furnished country house. There was no way to get to and from it except by boat, and the nearest landing was a mile away. We determined to spend not only our honeymoon, but the whole summer, at this place, not returning till November. There, with no one to interrupt our continued association, the happy days would drift along like the water of the beautiful river surrounding us.

We were married at my father-in-law's country place on the Atlantic coast. A suit of rooms was reserved for us in case we could be later prevailed upon to spend some time with the family, but we begged them not to refrain from inviting other guests on our account, since a whole summer spent alone would not be long enough to make us forget the cruel separation we had endured.

I confess that on reaching the island with my bride I was somewhat disconcerted to find there something akin to the spirit of loneliness. Of course this was in the place and not in me. How could I feel lonely with Corinne? Corinne said nothing, but I judged from the expression of her face that this weird something which hung over the place had also affected her. We arrived at 5 in the afternoon and sat down to dinner at 7. There didn't seem to be anything to amuse us while waiting, and we were both glad when it was announced. At table Corinne looked sober.

"You are thinking of your mamma, dear?" I said.

"No; I think it is the transition from so much excitement."

"That'll wear off. You will soon become accustomed to a more natural existence."

She made no reply to this, but spooned her soup as though her appetite was not of the best. I glanced out through the window and the river looked sort of desolate. I rarely drank wine, but now I concluded to open a bottle of claret. I was relieved when the maid brought it in and sorry when she left.

I had long been picturing how we would sit after dinner together in the long twilight in a hammock swung on the piazza, the beautiful St. Lawrence rolling past us, the scene occasionally enlivened by a passing boat. I had thought how delightful it would be not to have to part at a certain hour, and I was surprised that that spirit of loneliness which had pervaded the island on our approach overhung the river. For fear my feelings would be communicated to Corinne I roused myself to remark enthusiastically:

"What a beautiful scene!"

"Beautiful," came the reply. It reminded me of an echo, repeating the form without the spirit of the original sound.

We were taking our first lesson in the universal principal that blessings cannot be appreciated without opposition, or, stated differently, anticipation is better than reality.

At any rate we had never before in our lives passed so long an evening together.

The next morning a rowboat approached. We were delighted at any interest in us from the outside world. A messenger brought us a telegram from my matter of fact father-in-law.

If you find it lonesome, come back.

I read the message aloud to Corinne and looked up at her. There was a wistful look in her eyes, which were gazing at vacancy.

"Well," I asked, "what do you think?"

"We might give them the month of September."

"The days begin to shorten in August."

"I didn't think of that," repressing something like a shudder.

"I fancy June and July will be all we'll care to stay here."

"It grows hot in July. That's the time for cool sea breezes on the coast."

"You're right. Better make it the 1st of July. Shall I send a reply to that effect?"

"Oh, no. I can write."

At luncheon I saw that my bride was preoccupied and asked her for her thoughts.

"I was thinking how delightful the seashore is at the full moon. That will be in a week from now."

"We might start in a week."

"Or in a few days."

"How much time would you need to get ready?"

"Oh, I could get ready to go by the night train," she replied at once and with the only enthusiasm I had noticed in her since our arrival.

"Very well. We'll go tonight."

And we went.

H. HUNTER HALSEY.

MARYLAND'S NEW SENATOR.

An Instance of William Pinckney Whyte's Prowess as a Lawyer.

The prowess as a lawyer of Senator William Pinckney Whyte of Maryland, who recently succeeded the late Senator Gorman, extended all over the country, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. One incident when he was governor of Maryland will serve to illustrate it. Soon after he had won the case of the state against James, reported in the sixty-third Maryland reports, in which he acquitted the traverser, under the law prohibiting the selling of pools, a man who looked like a "sport" walked into Governor Whyte's office at Baltimore and said:

"Is this William Pinckney Whyte?"

"It is," said the governor.

"Well," said the man, "I want you to go to Philadelphia with me."

The governor felt like asking whether his peremptory visitor was a policeman; but, refraining from that, he merely asked for an explanation.

The man replied that some friends of his, under indictment in the criminal court of Philadelphia, were about to be tried for violating the pool selling law there and that he had been informed that if Governor Whyte could be induced merely to appear in Philadelphia, as if he intended to defend the case, so that the state attorney there could actually see him, the prosecutions would be dismissed.

Governor Whyte was incredulous, and so informed his visitor, but the man insisted, and agreed to pay any fee the governor asked merely for a trip on his part to Philadelphia. The governor named his fee, which was promptly paid, and the following morning he met his client in the Quaker City.

To his amazement he was assured by the local counsel of his client that what he had been told by him was true. The governor was then asked to take his place in the balcony in the courthouse on the morning of the trial, so situated that the state attorney was bound to see him. He was instructed to be reading a newspaper and to sit quietly as if waiting. The governor obeyed instructions, and soon, out of the corner of his eye, he saw the state attorney pass along and stop and look fixedly at him and then go hurriedly on. In less than half an hour his client came to him and told him he might go back to Baltimore, as the case had been nolle prossed.

NEED OF TOMATO MUCK RAKE

Mysteries of Catchup Hinted at by Former Railroad Clerk.

"Now that the investigation crop is being harvested," said the man who had just come in to a New York Tribune reporter, "I can suggest another source of what may prove to be interesting information. The packing houses may deserve all that is coming to them, but they are not the only offenders.

"Some years ago, before I knew there was any harm in it, I worked in a local freight office and devoted my spare moments to the mysteries of rebates and underbilling, picking up such scattered gems of wisdom as might be lying around loose. Every summer there are hundreds of cars of perishable fruit shipped from the south to northern cities, and they have to be handled with a good deal of facility in order to get them on connecting lines before the goods begin to spoil.

"On one occasion, however, a car of tomatoes got sidetracked, and it was several days before it went forward. When it arrived at the station where I worked the condition of the car was precarious, two-thirds of the contents being so badly decayed that the agent thought the car would be a total loss. It happened that there was in that city a factory where one of the well known brands of tomato catchup was manufactured, and as a last resort this place was called up. A representative came over to the station and after inspecting the load made an offer, which was instantly accepted. I watched the unloading of that car and don't mind saying that I haven't eaten any tomato catchup since."

Death to Jack Rabbits.

Railroad men are predicting the complete annihilation of jack rabbits along the Southern Pacific line between Yuma and Tucson and also between Tucson and El Paso, says the Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen. The electric headlight, they say, is doing the business, for it seems to stupefy and frighten cold the long eared creatures which sit on the track until they are run down and killed. Just how many thousand jack rabbits there are along the Southern Pacific is problematic, but the railroad men say that the ranks of the representatives of Kansas are rapidly being thinned out. Before the day of strong electric headlights the jack rabbits would sit along the road and gaze at the trains as they passed by. Now the rabbits sit on the track stone blind waiting death by the engine wheels.

Novel Building of Summer Home.

In order to complete a costly summer home at Geneva, Wis., in time for use this season a novel method was resorted to. An enormous circus tent was secured and erected over the spot where the building was to stand. This was at the beginning of winter. The tent covered an entire acre and with numerous fires burning constantly the work of excavating and foundation laying proceeded night and day.

Soldiers With Weak Hearts.

Nearly 500 men fall out from the ranks of the British army every year owing to weak hearts and other defects brought about by the illogical system of physical training in the army, said Sir Frederick Treves at Sherburne the other day. This system, according to the London Mail, is now under review.

OUR PRECIOUS STONES

World's Largest Sapphire Mine Located In Montana.

MILES LONG AND DEPTH UNKNOWN

Southern California Counties May Rival Ural Mountains In Production of Beryl, Topaz, Tourmaline and Other Gems—Turquoise Mines In Three States—Great Demand For Diamonds In 1905.

What is said by the experts of the United States geological survey to be the greatest gem mine in the world is about to be worked in Montana, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun. It is located in Yogo gulch and is about four miles long on the surface and descends to an unknown depth. It is estimated that the entire workable sapphire bearing rock will approximate 1,000,000 cubic yards. A mining plant is now being erected there which will quadruple the previous output and make Montana sapphire mining an important factor in American gem production.

The stones obtained are not of large size. They range from "culls," used for watch jewels and other mechanical purposes, to gems averaging when cut from half a carat to two or three carats and rarely up to five or six carats. As gems they are brilliant, free from flaws and of good color, ranging from light shades to the rich, deep blue of oriental sapphires. The Yogo crystals have an advantage for mechanical uses over East Indian stones in their form, which is largely short, prismatic or rhombohedral, with flat basal terminations, and hence they need much less cutting for such purposes as watch jewels. The gems are sent to Amsterdam for cutting and yield from two-fifths to one-half their weight in unfinished stones.

According to information received at the offices of the survey, the southern counties of California bid fair to rival the Ural mountains in the production of tourmaline, beryl, topaz and other precious stones which have been the pride of that region for the last half century.

The turquoise mines of New Mexico and Arizona have lately not been as productive as formerly, says George F. Kunz in a report on the production of precious stones in 1905. The turquoise properties of California and Nevada have, however, been increasing their output. Considerable quantities of turquoise have been taken from the mines in the desert region of San Bernardino county, Cal. Many of the stones range from 50 to 700 carats in size. Some of them have sold for as much as $1,500 each. The color is pale, but it has gained favor, and large quantities of the stones have been sold in the form of beads for necklaces.

From time to time amethysts are discovered in North Carolina, especially in the region of Rabun gap, Georgia, on the North Carolina border. No quantity sufficient to warrant mining seems to exist. Yet many of the stones are incomparably beautiful, second indeed to none found in foreign countries.

Never before in the history of the United States has there been such a demand for diamonds as there was in 1905. Large quantities were imported, but the United States produced none. In 1903 it produced diamonds to the value of $50, in 1901 it had an output worth $100, in 1900 its production was vauled at $150, and in 1899 the country boasted native diamonds to the value of $300. Diamonds have been discovered in the United States in four different regions, but their actual place of origin is in every case unknown. All that have been found were in loose and superficial deposits and all accidentally. It is not at all improbable, however, that some day the original sources of this queen of gems may be discovered.

The high price of diamonds has made the recent search for these precious stones in the United States and Canada keener than ever before. A careful watch for diamonds was kept during the examination by the United States geological survey of many samples of gold and platinum sands at the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland, Ore. A lookout for diamonds has also been kept by a number of people who have been dredging for gold on an extensive scale in the rivers of California. In neither case has any find been reported.

Experts of the survey declare that the lapidaries of the United States are growing in skill and that no better lapidary work has ever been done in the United States than in the last two years.

The survey reports that the output of gems in the United States in 1905 was valued at $326,350. The sapphire mines led, their yield being valued at $125,000.

The value of precious stones imported in 1905 was $34,998,513 as compared with the imports of 1904, valued at $26,086,000. The stones imported in 1905 included glaziers' diamonds worth $6,850, diamond dust valued at $190,072, rough or uncut diamonds worth $10,281,111, set diamonds worth $741, unset ones valued at $20,375,304 and other stones, not set, worth $4,144,434. The importation of precious stones for the month of December, 1905, was valued at $3,633,379, which is as much as the importation of any entire year up to 1879.

Mocha Coffee Railroad.

A railway is to be built to the region where the Mocha coffee grows. It will extend from Hodeidah on the Red sea to Sanaa, largest city in southern Arabia, with a population of 75,000.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1906

Former Senator James K. Jones. of Arkansas, chairman of the national Democratic committee in 1896, predicted in that year the election of the peerless leader, William Jennings Bryan. He predicts it again for 1908. This makes it a sure thing—but which way?

The report issued this week by the census bureau, and containing the mortality statistics for the United States for the years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, presents many facts interesting alike to the physician and the layman. It is regretable that the government statistical service in this line should be restricted for data to what is known as the "registration area," comprising those states and cities which have laws requiring the registration and possessing records of deaths. There are eleven such states, among which Ohio is not included, and these, with cities having municipal legislation on the subject, had in 1904 a population of 32,996,989, or a little over two-fifths of the estimated population of the United States. The death rate per 1,000 in this registration area was 17.6 in 1900; 16.6 in 1901, 16 in 1902, 16.2 in 1903 and 16.6 in 1904, the average annual rate for the five years being 16 6 per 1,000. In certain foreign countries the corresponding rates are: England and Wales, 16.7; Scotland, 17.5; Ireland, 18.9; Germany, 20.7; Norway, 14.9; Sweden, 15 8; Hungary, 26.3; Spain, 26.9, and Italy, 22.5. St. Joseph, Mo., had the lowest death rate, and Jacksonville, Fla., the highest, of the reported cities. Nineteen of the forty-four cities reported are located in Southern states, and contain a large proportion of colored population, the death rate for which, in general, largely exceeds that for the whites. The average annual mortality from tuberculosis of the lungs, 1900 to 1904, was 172.6 per 100,000 of population, the largest rate accredited to any one disease, but showing a marked decline since 1890, when it was 24.54. This would seem to indicate that the war waged against consumption, both in curative and preventive lines, is meeting with success. Pneumonia caused an annual average death rate of 134 9 per 100,000 of population. The other principal causes of death in the registration area for the five years were heart disease, average annual rate 120.9 per 100,000 of population, with a steady increase from 112.2 per 100,000 in 1900 to 134 8 in 1904; cancer, which increased from 63 per 100,000 in 1900 to 70.9 in 1904, and typhoid fever, with an average annual rate of 33.8 per 100,000.

DRAMA AND THE HIGH SCHOOL

The first public performance of the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus given last week by Harvard students, under the direction of the classical department of the college, attracted to the stadium such men as United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Governor Curtis Guild, of Massachusets, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Dean Howells, E. H. Sothern, David Bispham and many others equally well known. Everything possible was done to present the famous Greek tragedy just as it was given in the theater of Dionysius 2,400 years ago. An audience of four thousand witnessed this first performance. The production was highly interesting from an artistic standpoint, but even more so with regard to its educative value to the student-players. While not many colleges can boast of a stadium like Harvard's, or the magnificent amphitheater of the University of California, nearly, if not all, of the larger non-sectarian schools and colleges in this country present, in a more or less ambitious fashion, a number of plays during the scholastic year, usually culminating in a pretentious performance at or near commencement time.

Prejudice against the theater is not now nearly so prevalent as formerly, and even where this prejudice remains it is usually directed against the lighter class of modern plays, and seldom extends to the serious classic drama, in which, of course, for us, Shakespeare stands unassailed by even the most rampant Puritanism. The sudents' interest in theatricals is usually encouraged by the faculty, and in girls' colleges especially the presentation of plays is recognized as a part of the study of literature. Vassar, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Barnard, Mount Holyoke and Bryn Mawr have each one or more dramatic clubs, and Smith college makes much of it, senior dramatics having given excellent performances of "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Romeo and Juliet" and even, this year, "Hamlet." Sheridan's "School for Scandal" and "The Rivals" are favorites, as well as "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Lady of Lyons" and "Ingomar." French and German classes present Molliere, Scribe, Dumas, Hugo and Schiller in the originial. Light operas are given, such as "The Mikado" and "Patience." The Hasty Pudding Club, the Mask and Wig and other dramatic clubs of the various men's colleges are well known, and in co-educational schools amateur theatricals usually flourish. Elmira college recently gave an admirable production of a modern poetic drama — Stephen Phillips' "Herod."

The advantages derived from these theatrical essays, under suitable supervision are numerous; the student acquires self possession, facility and grace of manner, training in elocution and a familiariaty with the treasures of dramatic literature to be gained in no other way. Many high schools throughout the country are adopting the presentation of plays, as an adjunct to the departments of English and history, and with marked success. Familiarity with the drama has, in several instances, led to highly creditable original dramas or masques, written and performed by students and dealing with events in the history of our country. These have been presented as variations of the usual commencement exercises, and have won merited applause for their pleasing originality and the practical benefits which the students derive from them. The operetta produced by the Massillon high school this week demonstrated the fact that we have teachers capable of directing more serious efforts, and the presentation of a play or opera next year might demonstrate that the students can derive real instruction from a studied course of the drama, supplementary and, of course, subservient to the usual curriculum.

WONDERS AT WOOSTER.

Noble Work in the Art of Making American Citizens.

Down at Wooster, O., recently a school teacher who wished to encourage the study ot natural history gave out a number of subjects on which she requested her pupils to write essays. "The Sponge," "The Fly," "The Cow," and "The Cat" were some of the things the Wooster 8 year-olds were to write about, and we have pleasure in publishing extracts from some of the interesting papers that were elicited.

"The Fly."—The fly is an insect. It is a very sharp little creature. The fly has six legs so as it can climb on a window. We haven't six feet, we can't sleep on the top of the ceiling like the fly. The fly has two eyes full of little eyes. It is hard to catch because it can see east and west and both sides. Flies can't eat anything hard. They like sugar. It has a kind of spit, when it eats sugar it drops this spit on, and it softens the sugar, then it sucks it up by trunk. The fly has no teeth and no nose. It breathes out of its sides. The fly carries its hair brushes in its trunk so to brush its hair when it gets all must up. We can learn quite a few things from a little fly. We can learn to brush our hair and face when it gets dirty and keep ourselves clean. There are horse flies, too, but I never saw a mule Fly. HUGH LONG.

"The Cow."—A man bot a cow. He had never a cow, so he drove the cow home. He was feeding and his wife was milking. The man noticed she could not chu well, so he thout she must be sick. He looked into its mouth and seen she had no teeth, and they was upper teeth, too. She was not a good cow, he told his wife, I will drive her back to the farm. A cow is good for milk, butter and shoe leather, and for caffs.

DOMINIC LUCCI.

"Cats."—Cats are a little animal. Cats are good to have about the house, they catch mice. Cats have four legs and can climb trees. They could not climb without toenails, they has them. Cats have whiskers but not like men. Cats belong to the cat family. Men belong to some other family.

ANTNIO ANTONNUCCI.

One of the boys appears to have jumped the fence, leaving the animal kingdom behind and taking a look at the vegetable kingdom:

"The Potato."—A potato is like a goose egg. Some are as little as marbles, some are as big as a base ball. The skin is for to hold the juice in. There are three kinds of potatoes, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and smashed potatoes.

ANTON PFAFF.

We are forced to the conclusion that some noble work in the way of making fine American products out of foreign raw material is being done at Wooster.—Chicago Record Herald.

B. & O. Excursion to Cleveland, Sunday, July 8th; leave Massillon at 7:30 a. m. $1 00 round trip.

TRUSTEES MET ON FRIDAY.

Monthly Report of the Massillon State Hospital.

DR. EYMAN TO WASHINGTON.

He Has Been Called Upon to Testify as to the Requirements of a Hospital for the Insane in the Investigation of the Government Institution Now in Progress.

The report of the Massillon state hospital up to June 15 is as follows: Patients in the hospital May 15, 1,555; admitted during the month, 24; discharged as recovered, 13; discharged as improved, 1. There were ten deaths at the hospital during the month. Remaining on record June 15, 1,555 patients.

The board of trustees met at the hospital Friday afternoon. President S. J. McMahon, of Cambridge; George D. Copeland, of Marion; John E. Russell, M. D., of Mt. Vernon; Jerome B. Zerbe, of Cleveland, an John S. Ellen, of Willoughby, were present at the meeting. The board awarded the contract of installing the new telephone system at the hospital to Erner & Hopkins, of Columbus. The telephone exchange is to be completed and ready for use by September 1. It will consist of fifty drops. On the new telephone system fifty telephones can be placed on the hospital grounds in the different buildings and cottages. At present one of the Massillon telephone companies has installed 'phones in the various buildings. It is expected that this innovation will cut down the expenses of the institution.

Several bids were received by different sewer pipe plants for the furnishing of the pipe for the newly proposed sewer line. The contract was awarded to the East Ohio Sewer Pipe Company, at Irondale, O., the lowest bidders. It will take four thousand feet of twelve inch sewer pipe to lay the sewer down to the filtration beds on the farm near the canal. With the smaller sewer pipe and the twelve inch pipe it will take twelve car loads of pipe. The work on the new sewer line will be started by July 2 and the pipes are expected to arrive about the first week in July.

Superintendent Eyman has received a telegram from Henry Cassen, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, requesting him to come to Washington, D. C., to testify in the ospital investigation there Monday morning at 10 o'clock. He will leave Sunday afternoon for that city. Superintendent Eyman is one of the three men who were appointed to settle the affairs at that hospital, Superintendent William A. White is in charge of the instituion, which is having considerable trouble with its employes. Superintendent Eyman will be called to testify as to the management in general of a hospital for the insane, the number of employes and ratio, the number of attendants and employes in general, also upon the restraint used in hospitals and the character of the food served. The nurses, attendants and other employes are playing a double role, as they report to certain officials that things are satisfactory and at the same time are complaining to the investigating committee as to long hours, not having pay enough and not sufficient help. It is probable that it will take a week to straighten matters out.

The machinery for the laundry at the Massillon hospital arrived Friday morning. The carpenters will start Monday getting the room in shape so that the work of setting the machines in the drying room of the laundry can be completed immediately.

Mrs. E. J. Spitler and Mrs. L. E. Eyman and daughter Florence, of Pleasantville, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Eyman.

Mr. Winfield is acting as night telephone operator at the hospital.

Miss Grace Boone left Saturday afternoon for Salem, to spend Sunday with relatives.

The regular dance was held Friday evening. The dances will be discontinued during the hot weather.

MONEY BY FRAUD.

Wealthy Woman Presented Fraudulent Pension Claims.

Marion, O., June 23.(—By Associated Press).—Mrs. Mary Miller, aged 60, and worth sixty thousand, was served with papers today, at her home near DeGraff, in a civil action against her brought in federal court at Toledo, charging that she fraudulently drew seven thousand dollars from the pension fund. She is under indictment charged with obtaining pension money on fraudulent claims.

IN DISTRICT EIGHT.

No Mines Will Work Until an Agreement is Reached.

Cleveland, June 23.—Operators of the Pittsburg district, No. 8, were notified yesterday by Secretary McBryde that a conference will be held at Wheeling next Tuesday with the miners' delegates for a thorough discussion of the Columbus settlement agreement.

"Until this conference has determined accurately and to the satisfaction of all concerned, and has effected an agreement with the miners relative to the deadwork scale, no mines will be put into operation in either the Pittsburg vein of the Bergholz district," he declared.

It is altogether probable that meantime some of the companies will clean up their mines preliminary to resumption of work, as it is generally believed that a satisfactory understanding will be reached.

HOLD A JOINT CONFERENCE HERE

Operators Will Meet Miners Friday, July 6.

MINERS WILL MEET JULY 5.

The Strike Benefit Fund Will be Paid During the Coming Week —A Schedule of the Places to be Visited by Officers.

The miners of the Massillon district, by delegates from the locals, will hold a convention in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall in this city on Thursday, July 5, beginning at 10 o'clock. A joint conference between the miners and operators will be held in the same hall on Friday, July 6, beginning at 10 o'clock. The date for the joint conference was decided upon by President Gorman for the miners and J. C. Haring for the operators at a meeeting Saturday morning.

As soon as the date or the joint conference had been settled, a call was issued for a meeting of delegates from the miners' locals. The call is signed by President Peter Gorman, Vice President John N. Davis and Secretary John H. Adams. An official notice to each local will be sent out the first of next week, instructing the locals to send delegates to the convention.

The object of the miners' convention is to take up the consideration of local conditions, prices and rules for work at the mines and to consider all other matters that usually come before a district convention. A scale committee is to be appointed and the demands of the miners are to be formulated, which will be presented to the operators the next day.

The joint conference is the result of an agreement reached in Columbus a few days ago. Other conferences will be held soon in other Ohio districts. It is expected work will be resumed at once in the Hocking and Jackson districts. Some little difficulty is expected in reaching agreements in the Pittsburg vein and the Massillon districts.

The miners' officials will distribute a two weeks' strike benefit fund next week in this district. The officers have arranged a schedule as follows:

Monday—Secretary Adams will pay the miners at Navarre; President Gorman at North Lawrence.

Tuesday—Secretary Adams at West Brookfield; President Gorman at West Lebanon in the morning and at Elton in the afternoon; John N. Davis at Millport in the morning and at Canal Fulton in the afternoon.

Wednesday—President Gorman at Manchester; John N. Davis at Dalton in the morning and at Stanwood in the afternoon.

Thursday—Secretary Adams at Inland; President Gorman at Massillon.

ENGINEERS ADJOURN.

The Ohio State Association Elects Officers.

Dayton, June 23.(—By Associated Press).—The annual convention of the Ohio Association of Stationary Engineers closed today. The following officers were elected: President, Charles F. Roth, of Cincinnati; vice president, H. H. Forney, of Akron; secretary, W. V. R. Coonan, of Dayton; treasurer, E. C. Johnson, of Cleveland; conductor, W. W. Haltsone, of Youngstown; doorkeeper, A. C. Cook, of Circleville.

"Generally debilitated for years. Had sick headaches, lacked ambition, was worn out and all run-down. Burdock Blood Bitters made me a well woman." —Mrs. Chas. Freitoy. Moosup, Conn.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

THE ELKS ON A PLEASURE TRIP

They Will Go to East Liverpool Next Friday.

BALL GAME IN THE AFTERNOON.

There Will be a Pool Contest in the Evening Which Will be Followed by a Banquet—One Hundred Expected to Go.

The members of the Massillon lodge of Elks have been invited to be the guests of East Liverpool brethren on Friday, June 29, and have accepted the invitation. A committee has charge of arrangements and desires all members to make preparations to spend the day in East Liverpool.

The trip will be made over the Pennsylvania, and the Massillon Elks will leave here at 7:45 in the morning, arriving at their destination at 10:10 o'clock.

An escort will be at the station and the guests will be taken to the Elks' lodge room, where dinner will be served at 11:30. A short period will be given to sightseeing after dinner.

At 12:30 a start will be made for Rock Springs park, where the afternoon will be spent. A ball game between the East Liverpool Elks team and the Massillon Elks will begin at 3 o'clock. This will be the day's feature. Each team has been in practice for weeks. The Massillon team confidently expects to win. Its only fear is that the East Liverpool team will secure players of note for the game.

Lunch will be served at 5:30, after which there will be a pool contest between three players from Massillon and three from East Liverpool. A banquet will be served at 8:30 o'clock and this will continue until a late hour. "Auld Lang Syne" will be sung at 12 o'clock and the Massillon guests will leave for home at 12:36 Saturday morning.

The East Liverpool committee writes that it is preparing for one hundred guests from this city. The committee of the Massillon lodge say it wants at least one hundred to make the trip. East Liverpool will visit here during the summer, when another ball game will be played.

The Massillon Elks team will play Barberton at Barberton on July 2. and the Elks of that city will also visit this city before the base ball season is past.

HARRIS ASSUMES DUTIES.

Administration Will be Under Full Swing Next Week.

Columbus, June 23.—Governor Harris entered upon the active discharge of his duties Friday. He said that he was not yet ready to announce the appointment of any of the confidential clerks of his office, but it is expected that he will soon announce the selection of a secretary. The governor's desk was stacked with mail upon his arrival at the executive chamber. Most of the letters were from friends offering words of encouragement to the new chief executive. But the mail was not entirely free from political applications.

To newspaper representatives, on his return from the Pattison funeral, Governor Harris said it was yet too early for him to outline any definite administrative policy.

When the governor reached his office he found Senator C. P. Godfrey, formerly representative of the Putnam district in the Senate, among others, waiting to see him. Senator Godfrey said that he had been asked by the governor to call, and this set the rumor going that the senator was to be the new private secretary. Senator Godfrey remained in the office but a short time, and when he left he said that nothing had been agreed upon.

A. J. Iddings, deputy clerk of the supreme court, and Senator W. H. Meck, both of Dayton, and both candidates for private secretary, arrived on the scene about the same time yesterday. They were there when Senator Godfrey was closeted with the governor. Senator Meck left for Sandusky at noon, to attend the state teachers' meeting, without seeing the governor. Mr. Iddings saw him.

Governor Harris said that he would remain in Columbus until Saturday afternoon. He will then go to his home at Eaton, remaining until Monday evening. He expects to get his administration under full swing before the end of next week. He said he was taking up the selection of a private secretary first, but would not be able to announce his choice until next week.

Asked specifically if he had said, as reported, that he might be a candidate for election on the expiration of Governor Pattison's term, the governor said that he had not made an expression on that point. That he would leave to the future. "I am a great deal more concerned," he said, "in successfully performing the new duties that have been placed before me."

KING AND QUEEN RECEIVE.

Americans Presented to Norway's New Ruler.

Trondhjem, June 23.—(By Associated Press).—King Haakon and Queen Maud today held their first levee, and the palace again was the center of interest. All special embassies, statesmen, officials and other prominent persons attended. The American special ambassador, Charles H. Graves, with his staff and the ladies of the American party were present. Mr. Graves presented Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryn and others. Arrangements have been completed for King Haakon to receive in audience the Norwegian-American delegates to his coronation on Monday.

"SPEAK EASIES" IN MASSILLON.

Penalty Will be Collected by Auditor Oberlin.

THE EVIDENCE IS SUFFICIENT.

Mary Appleman, Minnie Hudson and John Fleim Will Each Have to Pay a Penalty of $190.11—Places Open Since May 28.

Canton, June 23.—County Auditor Oberlin has been busy at work collecting evidence against parties that are conducting "speakeasies." Saturday morning he had the following persons, all of whom live in Massillon, placed on the tax duplicate with a twenty per cent penalty of $190.11 for selling liquor without a license since May 28: Mary Appleman, 64 Clay street, Minnie Hudson, Clay street and John Fleim, Perry township. The penalty goes as a lien on the proprietors until the same is paid. "I have known and watched these places for some time," said the auditor, "until I have gathered enough evidence to take the step that I have."

BIG MEAT EXPORTS.

Up to June 1 They Aggregated 180 Million Dollars.

Washington, June 23.—Exports of meats and meat products from the United States in the eleven months ending with May aggregated over 180 million dollars. The ten months for which complete figures have been presented by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics show a total of 166 millions, and as preliminary figures for May indicate a total of over 16 millions for that month, this would make the total exports of meats and meat products up to June 1 about 182 million dollars, with one month remaining to complete the fiscal year. These figures for eleven months show a larger exportation of meats and meat products than in the corresponding period of any other year in the history of our export trade, and show an increase of practically sixty per cent when compared with the figures for the corresponding months of 1896, a decade earlier.

This large increase occurs in all of the principal products, but is especially noticeable in lard, oleo oil, salted pork, fresh beef, and fresh pork. The value of lard exportations in the ten months ending with April, 1896, was 28½ million dollars; in the corresponding period ending with April, 1906, it was 51½ millions, having thus nearly doubled in ten years. Exports of fresh beef increased from a little less than 15 million dollars in the ten months ending with April, 1896, to practically 20 millions in the same months of 1906; hams, from 9½ millions to 16½ millions; oleo oil and oleomargarine, from 7½ millions to practically 15 millions; salted pork, from 3½ millions to practically 10 millions. Canned beef exports show but little increase during the decade the value in ten months of 1896 being 5 million dollars and in the same months of 1906 a little less than 5¾ millions. Exports of bacon also show but a slight increase the value in the ten months ending with April 1896 being practically 29 million dollars and in the corresponding period of the present fiscal year 29½ millions.

ANOTHER PRINCE KILLED.

Was Former Officer in the Russian Guards.

Ufar, Russia, June 23.—(By Associated Press.)—Prince Mavelloff, an extensive land proprietor and former officer of the guards, was killed on the streets here yesterday. The crime is supposed to have been committed for political reasons.

Farmers, mechanics, railroaders, laborers rely on Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Takes the sting out of cuts, burns or bruises at once. Pain cannot stay where it is used.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root

NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, June 23.—Miss Carrie Bremkamp and Miss Josephine Huwig left Saturday for Buffalo, N. Y., to attend he convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Knights of St. John.

Miss Elizabeth Kline, of Akron, spent Thursday and Friday with Miss Hazel Watts, of Navarre.

Frank Lenhart, of Bolivar, was in Navarre on Friday.

The Ohio Amusement Co. gave an entertainment at the M. E. church Thursday and Friday evenings for the benefit of George Obenour.

The Navarre base ball team will play the Neiningers, of Massillon, on Sunday.

FARMER ON ADVERTISING.

Won't Make a Bad Article Good, but Won't Spoil Good Thing.

I've been soaked a good many times since I started in business for myself and I note that it has always been in the article that wasn't advertised. I started into the getting soaked business by buying a lightning rod per foot and settling for it per inch.

That soaking was followed up by the purchase of a patent gate that wasn't advertised. It was sold to me on such close margin the agent said that the firm couldn't afford to advertise it.

I've bought everything from hedge fences to encyclopedias that wasn't advertised and if there is a piece of unadvertised furniture on this place that is any account I've not fallen over it. I have gotten so that when an agent calls on me with something I don't understand I ask him where it is advertised. If he can't show me anything but a pocketful of handbills I call the dogs.

I don't believe that an advertisement will make a good article out of a bad one but I am all-fired certain that it is not going to spoil a sure thing. If a fellow can't notify me in advance through some paper that he has a winner he can't do business with me.—Wiley Jones, in Agricultural Advertising.

All questions pertaining to health and beauty are answered here. Makes people feel as they felt in full blooded youth. Does business while you sleep. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. The Baltzly Company.

DECIDE YOURSELF.

The Opportunity is here, backed by Massillon Testimony.

Don't take our word for it.
Don't depend on a stranger's statement.
Read Massillon endorsement.
Read the statements of Massillon citizens
And decide for yourself.
Here is one case of it:

Mrs. B. C. White, wife of B. C. White, machinist at the Bridge Works, and living at 36 Danner street, Massillon, says: "I told residents of this city through our local papers in the month of May, 1900, that I had been relieved of pain and lameness in my back by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Baltzly's drug store. I can add, today, that during the four years or more which have elapsed that never once has this remedy failed to bring prompt and effective relief whenever I feel the least touch of backache coming on. Other members of my family have used Doan's Kidney Pills with the same satisfactory results. In cases of backache and other troubles arising from the kidneys there is no better remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

B. & O. excursions every Sunday to Cleveland, Massillon, Uhrichsville and Bridgeport. Rates very low.

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Thrust Upon Him

By OTHO B. SENGA

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Squire Hart looked the young fellow over keenly.

"M—m!" giving his pudgy hand to the clasp of the long, thin one extended in greeting, "Ralph Reed, eh? And what do you do? Football, I suppose, like the rest of these donkeys!"

Reed laughed good humoredly.

"No, Mr. Hart, I wouldn't stand the ghost of a chance in a rush. I'm on the track team."

"He's the champion sprinter, papa," interposed Elsie eagerly. "He won five points for the blue in the intercollegiate contest!"

Her father frowned at her enthusiasm, and Reed's thin, brown face colored.

"You ought to run," grumbled the squire, continuing his examination of the young fellow; "you're built like a greyhound or a grasshopper!"

Reed, outwardly at ease, flinched inwardly under the squire's keen scrutiny. His compact with the pretty Elsie would be null and void without her father's consent, and he felt that his athletic career was a detriment in the eyes of the older man. He was not at all encouraged by the remarks that followed.

"I don't believe in it," irascibly. "Boys go to college to study, or ought to, and they make a business of some kind of foolish play. If those football fellows," pointing to the three other young men who were his daughter's guests for the spring vacation, "had to work one-half as hard sawing wood or plowing, they'd think they were terribly abused."

Some one called Elsie, and she hurried away, giving a pleading glance at her lover which he interpreted as counseling him to patience.

"And as for running," continued the squire, with increasing choler, for he, too, had seen the pleading glance, "as for running, why should a man of ordi-

THEN A STREAK OF BLUE DASHED BY HIM.

nary courage care to excel as a runner? Running is an accomplishment for cowards!"

The blood rushed to the dark face, but Reed spoke quietly and courteously.

"There are things to run for as well as things to run from, Mr. Hart, and I hope I'd not be lacking if a test of courage came to me."

* * * * * * *

It was a merry party that roamed over the fields and through the woods searching for the earliest spring flowers; that rode and drove and sang and danced.

Young Reed and his fair hostess carried heavy hearts that made gayety an effort and laughter a mockery. The squire had refused to sanction their engagement, to listen to any suggestion or to make any promises for the future.

"I'll wait," he said grimly, "until you have shown that you can do something besides run!"

Apparently oblivious to the sports of the guests at Hart's Holm, the squire had kept a keen eye on them all. He rather admired the dogged pertinacity with which Reed took his daily run of three or four miles over the country roads. He smiled grimly when he saw the young fellow start out as if for a walk wearing a long raincoat over his running togs.

"Doesn't mean to give any unnecessary offense to the 'crewel parient,'" chuckled the squire appreciatively, "but intends to have his own way just the same.

"It'll be rather quiet and lonely at the house tomorrow," soliloquized the squire as he drove along, sniffing the fresh, clear air of the bright spring morning. "The lads and lassies all go today. I wish I hadn't been quite so sharp with Elsie and that young fellow. He seems a fine, manly chap. But what on earth does he want to run for?" ending irritably. "Hello, Bartlett, what's the matter with your horse?"

He had reached the top of a long, steep hill, and overtaken a neighbor with a heavy load of rock.

"Stepped on a stone that rolled, and gone as lame as a lazy man's excuses," Bartlett answered characteristically.

"Suppose I hitch in my team and take the load down for you," suggested the squire, "it's all level after we pass my house. You can lead yours down. Sit still, Betty Bartlett, and hold on tight," playfully addressing the little girl perched on the seat. "My horses are frisky, you know."

Bartlett had locked the wagon wheels preparatory to making the descent, but as the squire lifted the tongue for the other horses to be hitched in the lock chain snapped and broke and the heavily loaded wagon started down the hill.

He shouted to Bartlett, who, hampered by the four horses, lost his head and only bawled, "Whoa, Hart, whoa!"

Hart held on to the tongue and braced back with all his strength, but despite his efforts the wagon went flying down the hill like an engine on down grade.

"Hold on tight, Betty," the squire managed to scream.

He knew that if he dropped the tongue the wagon would be tipped over instantly and that there would be small chance indeed for the life of the child; so he too "held on tight" and ran as if fleeing from death.

"Go on, horsy," cried Betty, in great glee; "go faster!"

The squire couldn't spare breath now even to groan. The heavy wagon, with a ton of rock behind him, crashed and roared, bounced over the rough places in the road, struck fire from cut stones, and the man ran till his legs seemed merely rags fluttering in a fierce wind.

Almost at the foot! If only he could hold out a few seconds more! And then he tried to close his eyes—for there, crossing the road, directly in the path from which he dared not diverge, was a little scarlet clad figure drawing a child's cart!

Bobby—his own little Bobby!

He tried to pray, he tried again to close his eyes, and then a streak of blue dashed by him, the scarlet spot was caught up and rushed to safety!

He jumped instinctively when he reached the little cart, and it was crushed to pieces under the thundering wheels.

He had reached the level. He could feel the slackening of the terrific speed, but he still ran on, miles it seemed to him now, before he could stop the demon that was forcing him onward.

"Go on, horsy! Gidd up!" cried the insatiate Betty as the squire dropped limp to the ground. "You can be my horsy now," she remarked complacently to the first of the young men who reached the side of the exhausted squire.

They quickly improvised a stretcher from the blankets and carried the unconscious man to the house.

He opened his eyes after awhile and looked anxiously about him.

"Bobby's all right," said some one quickly, "and the little girl—and—and, I guess, everybody."

"Ralph!" gasped the squire.

"Here I am, Mr. Hart," bending over him.

"I am glad you can run," faintly.

"So am I, Mr. Hart," feelingly. "I feared you were going to run over me, though."

"We'll have to concede you to be the champion sprinter!" cried one of the other men. "That was a pretty long dash, sure enough!"

"Ralph must yield the palm to you, squire," added another jovially.

The squire shook his head feebly.

"He—he 'achieved' it," he whispered, his eyes on Ralph's fine face, "but it—it was"— He sighed wearily.

"It was 'thrust upon you,' you mean, squire," understandingly.

The squire smiled grimly in acquiescence.

Cromwell's Burial Place.

The thirty acres of this great cemetery (Abney Park) include the site of another large old house and its grounds, Fleetwood House, once the residence of General Fleetwood and his wife, who was Bridget, the daughter of Oliver Cromwell. This sight is to the right of the avenue, and there one summer day, among older and plainer tombstones than those of the Abney, or opposite, side, I saw men mowing the long grass and presently came upon a mound inclosed with an iron rail. The mound itself was covered with ivy, but trimmed so that one could read on a red granite slab the words, "This mound was a favorite retirement of the late Isaac Watts, D. D." Tradition says he loved that mound because from it he could see the open country. It is now hemmed in by houses, but the mound is still solitary. Another tradition tells of a rumor current soon after Cromwell's death to the effect that the Protector's body was not in the coffin that was buried with regal pomp in the abbey, but had been secretly brought down to his daughter's house and laid to rest where now is the mound.—Christian World.

How He Knew.

There is a very forgetful girl in Denver, living up on Washington street. Fearing a young man who called on her last week would stay too long she set the clock in the parlor half an hour ahead. She was tired, having been out horseback riding that day, and wanted to get to bed early. The scheme worked. But then she forgot to turn the clock back and, having numerous young men friends, she also very carelessly forgot which one it was. Last night the young man called again. The clock was still fast and he noticed it.

"That clock is wrong, isn't it?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied. "I set it ahead so a fellow who called Wednesday night would go home in time to let me get some sleep."

"The clock fooled him all right," said the caller quietly.

"How do you know?" she asked.

The young man smiled a sickly smile. "I called Wednesday night."

The girl coughed.

"We're having so much trouble in getting a hired girl," she said. "Does your mother ever have difficulty securing good help?"—Denver Post.

WOMAN'S WORLD

MISS LEILA USHER.

An Artist Who Is Winning a Reputation as a Sculptor.

Among New York's artists is Miss Leila Usher, who is making a successful career for herself in the world of sculpture. She has not aspired to very great things, and her studio is not full of figures in heroic size, but her excellent work is mostly in portraiture. In this she has special power, and according to expert critics her character delineation is the force which puts her in a high rank among women sculptors. She is a western woman, but opened a studio first in Boston, where she came into public notice. Four years ago she moved to Manhattan and has spent all

MISS LEILA USHER.

her winters there since then. Her work has already won distinction at several exhibits, including the St. Louis fair, the Atlanta and Omaha expositions, and her most famous bronzes have been bought by well known Americans, who have had them placed in some of the largest institutions and colleges of the country.

Among the busts which Miss Usher has produced and which have won great praise for their artistic merits are those of Miss Susan B. Anthony, Booker T. Washington and Professor Childe of Harvard.

At the Academy in Philadelphia and the New York Society of Sculptors Miss Usher's productions have been on view, and a bright future is predicted for her.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Teaching Children Kindness.

Most parents think they are teaching their children to be kind. But are they? asks Annie Lillian Swett in the Housekeeper.

I was in a home recently where there was a pet cat. The married son and his wife were staying there, and they had a little girl two years old. One morning the child came into the sitting room and picked the cat up and put her arms tight around its stomach and squeezed it. My hostess took the cat and put it outdoors. The child cried a little. The mother of the child said, "Never mind, baby, when the kittens out in the wood shed get big you can squeeze them all you want to."

Children frequently see their elders strike animals. If we had no other way of finding out this fact, we would know it from watching children play. Children when riding a stick will yank it and jerk it and whip it. It is the first impulse of a child nine or ten years of age when anything happens to strike the offending object.

Children are merely copyists. They do only what they have seen their parents do. When they are small they have tender hearts and a strong sense of justice. A very young child when anything goes wrong feels nothing but grief. It is the training of parents only that hardens children, dries up their well of sympathy and turns their thoughts unconsciously toward revenge. I saw a very little child once that had fallen out of a chair and hurt itself, and it cried quietly. The father came into the room and said, "We'll whip the mean old chair for hurting baby," and then the child gleefully whipped the chair. When children have such training no one need wonder that there is so much cruelty in the world. If they were properly taught by example and precept they would realize that it was not right to torture any of God's creatures.

Orange Flower Skin Food.

Before going to bed every night wash your face in hot soapy water, using a complexion brush. Then with the hands dash the water on the face at least fifty times. Rinse in warm water and then apply cream. The face is rinsed in warm water so as to keep the pores of the skin open and to allow them to absorb the cream. The recipe is as follows:

One-half ounce of white wax, one-half ounce of spermaceti, one-half ounce of cocoanut oil, one ounce of lanoline, two ounces of oil of sweet almonds. Melt in a porcelain kettle, remove from the heat and add one ounce of orange flower water, three drops of tincture of benzoin. Beat briskly with egg beater until creamy. Apply at bedtime. Rub it in with a rotary movement of the finger ends, then by spreading the fingers out over the face pick up the muscles of the cheeks with a "clawing" movement.

In the morning bathe the face in clear cold water.

This food does not cause a growth of hair on the face. The formula costs about 50 cents to be filled.

Cease Thinking of Self.

Worry is an excessive anxiety, which is generally due to bodily or mental infirmity. It is a dyspepsia which converts food into poison. The victims of worry are victims of disease, and their first care should be to get health. Possibly they eat too much, or they eat what is unwholesome or badly prepared, or they breathe impure air, or they sleep too little, or they attempt to do too much. They hurry, and therefore do poor work, and therefore worry.

Worry proceeds from enfeeblement of body or mind and intensifies the evil. It becomes an obsession, a kind of mania, which makes it impossible to see things as they are. The sufferers live in a world of forebodings and unrealities. They make themselves miserable about what will never happen. They live in continual dread. Nothing is too slight to arouse their fears. They grow selfish and become indifferent to the tortures they inflict on those about them.—Good Housekeeping.

Relining a Coat.

In relining a coat cut out half of the old lining and lay the pieces on the new material, allowing ample room for turning in, particularly where the old lining shows signs of having been stretched. Then sew up the seams of the new lining except the underarm seam, put the lining in position inside the coat and tuck it in place, using the half of the old lining left as a pattern. Gradually rip this out as the new is put in. Stitch first at the neck, then at the bottom of the front and finally at the underarm seam. When this is done sew up the two seams of the sleeve lining, put them in place and stitch first at the wrist and then at the armhole. Take care not to leave any superfluous stitches in which the hand may catch in putting on the coat.

Mother's Day Off.

"It dawned upon me after I had been married twelve years that every one in my house had a day off except my wife," said the married man. "I always had Sundays, the children had Saturdays and Sundays and the servants had Thursdays. So I talked it over with her, and after a good deal of argument on her part we decided that once every week the family should shift for itself, while my wife went shopping, visiting or did anything else she liked without bothering her head about the dinner or the children. The plan works like a charm, and we have a lot of fun trying to show her how much better we can run things without her."—New York Tribune.

Meat Pie With Potato Crust.

Take six boiled potatoes, three-quarters of a pound of cold meat, three ounces of butter, one egg, one teacupful of meat essence, pepper and salt to taste. Mash the potatoes, add salt, butter and the beaten yolk of the egg; beat all together lightly with a wooden spoon. Cut the meat into thin slices, trim off fat, season with pepper and salt. Spread a layer of the mashed potatoes on a pie dish, lay in slices of meat, pour over meat essence, add the rest of the potatoes, smooth over with a knife and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Serve very hot.

Use For an Old Feather Bed.

From a discarded feather bed may be made warm and light comfortables. Take two pieces of sateen or silkoline the required size, lay one above the other, and bind all around except at one end. Fill this covering with feathers until it is the right thickness, then bind the end. Put the comfortable in a frame and quilt it in the ordinary manner, spreading the feathers evenly as you go.

Air Pillows.

Air pillows which give much comfort to travelers and invalids are not the ugly articles shown in the shops some years ago. They are now prettily covered in gay flowered cretonnes and silks. Plaids are particularly effective. When one's head gets tired from the motion of the train or a bad headache appears, these little pillows will prove a boon to the weary traveler.

Preserving Children's Teeth.

Children should be accustomed to vigorous mastication by practice three times a day, and the habit thus formed will not be forgotten. By such a system of training bills for dentistry will be reduced, the child's teeth will become strong and well polished, and there will be distinct strengthening of the facial muscles.

Making the Wrists Plump.

Thin, bony wrists can be fattened somewhat by this treatment: Massage for ten minutes every night, using any good cold cream. After this bandage with cloth wet in cocoanut or cod liver oil, covering with a dry flannel. This will feed the tissues directly, and six weeks of doing this nightly should increase the size.

The Use of Benzoin.

Benzoin should never be used alone on the face. Its tendency is to fluff away the old dead particles of skin and to build a new tissue in its place. Benzoin must be used sparingly and works its best effect when combined with alcohol and rosewater, equal parts.

A test for the presence of sewer gas is sugar of lead sprinkled on blotting paper. If this is held near pipes of closets and washrooms it will quickly discolor if sewer gas is present.

To clean nickel trimmings, etc., moisten common baking soda with enough vinegar to make a paste, spread it over the nickel and polish with a flannel cloth.

Books should have an honored abiding place in almost every room as being the best ornaments and adding the charm of comfort and homeliness.

Grease spots on marble can be quickly removed by applying powdered magnesia.

HUMOR

DIFFERENT.

Why Did Egbert Propose When Flossie Looked Such a Fright?

"Did you hear about Flossie being engaged?" asks the first fair young thing.

"No. Is it true?"

"Yes, and it's the most romantic thing you ever heard of. You know Egbert Tigsmore has been paying attention to her for more than a year."

"Yes."

"Well, yesterday morning Flossie was helping her mother clean house, and she had on an old skirt that she has tried to give to every cook they have had for two years, and she had on an old waist that had those great big balloon sleeves, you know"—

"Yes, yes."

"And her hair was all dragging down into her eyes, and she had been taking down pictures and dusting them, and there were smears of dirt every way across her face, and her hands were in horrible great big gloves, and she was wearing an old pair of carpet slippers that belonged to her father. And of all things!"

"Yes, yes. What then?"

"Egbert proposed to her while she was looking like that."

"He did?"

"He did, and of course she accepted him."

"Well, a man who is so deeply in love that he will propose to a girl when she looks that way deserves to be accepted."

"Yes, but Egbert proposed over the telephone!"—Omaha Bee.

Second Nature.

"My own darling," he sighs, "say that you will be mine!"

The beautiful actress drops her eyes and suffers herself to be folded in his embrace, whispering, "Egbert, I have always been yours!"

To his astonishment an instant later she draws away from him and taps her foot angrily on the floor, saying:

"Goodness, you did that like a wooden man. We didn't get a hand! You'll have to put more life and go into your part or"— Here she blushes vividly and across her face surge waves of sweet confusion as she shyly says: "I am so sorry! For the moment I forgot that we were here alone and not on the stage."—Judge.

Unnecessary.

The suburban husband had shut the fox terrier inside the gate with care and started down the street with a last wave of his brand new panama for little wifey standing in the doorway, when he just happened to think—

"By the way, dear," he called, "if by any misfortune I can't get home to dinner I'll send out a note by the messenger and"—

"It's quite unnecessary, dearest," wifey answered sweetly. "I've already found that note in your coat pocket."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Woke the Wrong Man.

An Irishman slept in the same room one night with a negro. His face was blackened during the night by a practical joker. Starting off in a hurry in the morning, he caught sight of himself in a mirror. Puzzled, he stopped and gazed and finally exclaimed:

"Begorra, they've woke the wrong man!"—Magazine of Fun.

Then He Did.

Miss Wearyun (11 p. m.)—I like to see a graceful man—

Mr. Borum (interrupting)—Hem! Am I not graceful?

Miss Wearyun—Yes, and, as I was saying, I like to see a graceful man bow himself out of my presence.—Detroit Tribune.

Ruled Out.

Proud Beauty—But I can't marry that man, mamma! I don't love him.

Prudent Mamma—That is merely a technical objection, Patricia, and must not be allowed to stand in the way of a match so desirable from every point of view.—Brooklyn Life.

In Self Defense.

"Why do you yell at a baseball game?"

"Because," answered the man who is evidently dignified, "I dislike to hear the yelling of other people. I sacrifice my throat to save my ears."—Washington Star.

For Him.

"And how's business, Mr. Crape?"

"Oh, things are looking a little more cheerful."—Tatler.

Fine Results.

"There's a man who gets fine results from his business."

"What's his business?"

"Chopping steak in a meat market."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A MOSQUITO LULLABY.

Hush, little skeeterbug, hushabye;
Mother will rock him; don't you cry.
I know you are hungry, my little sweet,
With nothing to drink and so little to eat.
The natives are tough, and their blood is thin,
But the city folks soon will be rolling in—
Hush, little buzzer; go bye!

Hush, little skeeterbug, hushabye;
Think of the summer time; just you try.
Chubby old ladies and thin old boys,
Plump little children and—joy of joys!—
Fat little babies, all fresh and sweet
And juicy and lovely for you to eat!
Hush, little buzzer; go bye!

Hush, little skeeterbug, hushabye;
Soon you'll be ready to buzz and fly.
Daddy will sharpen your dear little bill,
And mother will teach you to bite, she will.
Maybe they think we are slow and dumb,
But we're not afraid of petroleum.
Hush, little buzzer, go bye!

—Puck

Cure Rather Than Prevention.

The Gay Gentleman—A bit o' raw meat fer a black eye, please, mister.

The Butcher—Oo's got a black eye?

The Gay Gentleman—No one ain't—yet, but I've been on the bust fer a couple o' days, an' I'm just goin' 'ome to the missus!—Sketch

He Owed It to Himself.

"Do you think I look well in this dress?" she asked.

"Um," her husband replied, "who made it?"

"I did, but I'm afraid"—

"My dear, I never saw you have on a more becoming gown than that one is. By Jove, you look so slim and graceful and young that I can hardly realize we've been married seven years!"

"Oh, Alfred, do you really mean that? I believe I'll make all my clothes after this."

As soon as he could decently get away Alfred went out and treated himself to several of the best cigars he could find.—Chicago Record-Herald.

One Woman's Way.

"I am going to marry my employer," said the typewriter boarder.

"But he is neither handsome nor wealthy," protested the dressmaker.

"I know," rejoined the T. B., "but I guess there's nothing else for me to do. I'm tired of having him dictate to me, and after marriage I'll show him how dictating should be done."—Columbus Dispatch.

Most Ticklish.

"It's funny how ticklish women are, isn't it?"

"Yes. Now, I brought a feather home the other night, and it nearly tickled my wife to death."

"Why, how did that happen?"

"I gave it to her. It was an ostrich feather."—Catholic Standard and Times.

They'd Never Make Up.

"A bride and groom in France are planning to take a honeymoon trip in an airship."

"I hope they haven't quarrelsome dispositions."

"Why?"

"Because I'd hate to hear of their falling out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Truth Comes Home Slowly.

"I guess," said the wise old codger, "the public must be satisfied that I've been nothing but an old fossil for the past twenty years or so."

"What led you to that conclusion?"

"The fact that I'm just beginning to realize that I'm not as young as I used to be."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Her Need.

"I do so dislike arithmetic," said Mrs. Burnes-Cache. "I think I shall have to get one of those adding machines to help me keep track of my bank account."

"No," replied her husband gloomily, "what you want is a subtracting machine."—Washington Star.

One of a Few.

Hyker—My wife seems to possess the bargain counter instinct.

Pyker—So?

Hyker—Yes; she can tell at a glance whether a forty-nine cent article has been marked down from 50 cents or up from 48.—Chicago News.

Depends Upon the Viewpoint.

"So, Tommie, you wish to be excused from school this afternoon?"

"Yes'm."

"Is your excuse a good one, or is it baseball?"

"Both, ma'am."—Toledo Blade.

Amenities.

"What is that detective's greatest achievement?" asked one member of the police force.

"Getting people to think he's a detective," answered the other.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Perfectly Familiar.

Minister—Are you sure you know your catechism, my boy?

Boy—Sure! Dere's four ink spots on de front cover an' de back's tore off. I'd know it anywhere.—Judge.

NEW EPOCH PREDICTED

Old Things Disappearing, Says Dr. Lyman Abbott.

"FRATERNALISM THE KEYNOTE"

Noted Divine Declares Present Industrial and Political Conceptions Will Soon Give Place to Universal Spirit of Brotherhood—Creeds and Sects Will Then Be United—New Age Not to Be Socialistic.

Comment on the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's baccalaureate sermon to the senior class at Harvard the other day brings out the interesting fact that the editor of the Outlook has taken sides with those who are convinced that a new epoch in history has begun or is about to begin. It is noted that more than one scholar during this season of college speechmaking has brought news of the revolution, says a Boston dispatch to the New York Evening Sun.

Dr. Abbott declared that the industrial and political conceptions of the past century were fast being left behind and that fraternalism was the keynote of the new epoch. There was to be an amazing unity of things, he believed. He said in part:

"The civilized world, the Anglo-Saxon race, and especially the American people, are passing from the industrial and political conceptions of the last century to something very different. In the history of the world there have been three conceptions of the special order. The first of these is autocracy, the second individualism and the third fraternalism, the organization of society on a basis of mutual service and helpfulness.

"In the middle ages the conception of society was that the rule of the few was wise and good. Then came the Puritan reformation and a century later the French revolution. These two broke down aristocracy and autocracy, and there was ushered in a conception of individualism. Now we are entering into another epoch, that of fraternalism.

"In the coming age all the creeds and sects will be united by a common aim, purpose, spirit, because the coming age is to be a fraternal one. Every age has its vices and its virtues. The nineteenth century has had vices, all due to the same source. The first vice has been that of accumulation. Put men together and tell them to look after their own interests and push ahead and each man will be measuring himself by his accumulations. The second vice is the lawlessness of self will. We hear of the criminal classes. Can you tell me today who belong to the criminal class? Do the insurance directors who bought stocks low and sold them to companies in which they were directors at high prices? Do the railroad officials who broke the law of the land and now stand convicted? Do the coal carriers who did by a gentlemen's agreement that which was against the law? In religion the tendency has been toward narrowness and sectarianism. Each man has thought for himself and has thought that this was all there was to be thought. This is the irreverence of self conceit.

"It is not alone the processes of the Chicago packers that need inspection. We have false labels in this country. There is one remedy for all this. Society should be considered as a unit. And the law of society should be the law of mutual service. Already accumulation is on trial. I am not attacking the multimillionaire. It is better to be one than wish to be one and not have the ability. We have learned that the best interests of the community are not served by each man voting for his own interests. He must look after the national welfare.

"Already we have such men as Folk in Missouri, Jerome in New York, Colby in New Jersey and Roosevelt in Washington. We may not agree with them, but they recognize that something must be done in the state other than looking for individual interest. The age you enter has been called socialistic, but that is false. It is fraternal."

Jes' Plain Torpedoes.

The good old Fourth's a-comin'—the best
day in the year—
And little chaps get anxious-like when
once it's drawin' near.
They talk of firecrackers, and they dream
about the noise;
The dear old Fourth was certainly jes'
made fer little boys.
Bill's got a great big cannon, with fuse
you have to light,
And lots of great big crackers that's
filled with dynamite,
But I'm a little feller—ain't half as old
as he—
And I guess that plain torpedoes will have
to do fer me.

Pa says that giant crackers ain't fit fer
little chaps;
He's sore on all toy pistols and hates
these paper caps.
He don't intend his children shall ever
celebrate
By blowin' off their fingers; he says they'll
have to wait.
"You're nothin' but a baby," my father
says, "as yet,
And your daddy can't quite spare you; he
needs you bad, you bet!
Bill's got some giant crackers? Well, that
I know is true,
But I guess that plain torpedoes will have
to do fer you."

It's hard to have big brothers and watch
them at their play
And jes' to be a little chap and sort o' in
the way;
To have folks always tell you you can't
do thus and so
Because you're jes' a little chap not old
enough, you know.
But ma she sees I'm tearful, so she takes
me in her lap
And says: "Why, what's the matter?
You're cryin', little chap!"
Then as she bends to kiss me I'm brave
as I can be—
I guess that plain torpedoes are good
enough fer me.

—Louise E. Thayer in Woman's Home Companion For July.

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KITTY'S KISSES

By EPES W. SARGENT

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"It's for charity, Jack," reminded Katherine.

"It has always been said," he retorted, "that charity covers a multitude of sins."

"You are impolite," she scolded. "I am sure you might know that I would not do anything wrong. If I want to sell kisses for a dollar apiece, I don't see why you should object. You have not established a monopoly—yet."

"I don't know that I am particularly anxious to," he said coldly. "What first attracted me to you was the fact that in spite of your popularity not a breath of scandal had ever touched you. Now you purpose selling your caresses at a dollar each for the St. Mark's fund, and you are surprised that I should object."

"Because you should know me well enough to be assured that I would not do such a thing unless I was satisfied that it was proper."

"There may be a divergence of opinion as to the propriety," he said. "I must insist, or"—

"I guess it might as well be 'or,'" she laughed. "When you assume such a tragic pose it shows that you are in need of a lesson."

She held out the ring, and without a word he took it and left the room.

Before he had descended the steps Preston was minded to go back and apologize, but he felt sure that the breaking of the engagement would be a sharper lesson than any argument. Somehow he did not fare well when he argued with Kitty. She never lost her temper, and this always put him at a disadvantage.

The announcement that Katherine Ellicott was to sell her kisses at the St. Mark's fair had its intended effect. Kitty was the undisputed belle of her circle, and more than one unfortunate swain wondered why she did not de-

HE PUSHED PRESTON THROUGH THE CURTAIN.

mand at least $5. There were many who thought it would be well worth more than that to kiss Kitty.

The fact that it was rumored that Thurman Preston had broken his engagement because Kitty had refused to withdraw her offer added to the interest, and long before the fair was opened Kitty's kisses were the talk of the town.

Thurman had not meant to attend, but somehow he could not stay away. For one thing there was always the hope that Kitty might repent even at the eleventh hour, but Preston knew Kitty too well to believe that she would give up now.

He was one of the first to put in an appearance, and as he entered almost his first glance fell upon a curtained recess over the entrance to which was a sign reading:

KISS, BUT DON'T TELL.

It was bad enough to think of Kitty kissing all who were willing to pay a dollar, but that curtained room was the last straw. He stationed himself beside the booth and presently Kitty appeared.

"You don't mean to say that you are going to be my first customer?" she gasped. "That would spoil it all. I shan't let you in yet."

"I have no desire to patronize this feature," he said icily. "My aid shall be given in a more seemly manner."

"Mrs. McEwan has charge of the booth where bachelor luxuries are set forth. There are some stunning sofa cushions and smoking jackets. Do you know her, or shall I introduce you?"

"I have sent in a check," he said. "If I annoy you here I shall be glad to take my departure."

He moved on, but it was hard to keep away from the spot, and presently he found himself again in the vicinity of the booth.

In the meantime a crowd had gathered, and each seemed to be waiting sheepishly for some one to break the ice. It was several minutes before Tom Meeker paid his dollar and passed through the curtains to an accompaniment of advice from those less bold. There was a strained silence for a moment, then a man's laugh, and a second later Meeker appeared.

"Did you get it, Tom?" demanded some one.

"I can prove it to you," he laughed, "only I promised not to tell. Better go in and see for yourself."

The inquirer paid up his dollar and went in, and presently they were crowding about the booth. Preston moved away. He could not stand there and see the men crowding up to pay for the privilege of kissing the girl he loved, and he realized for the first time now that he still did love Kitty and that she was breaking his heart.

Several times he sought to leave, but each time something held him back, and he made his dismal rounds of the hall, now making a purchase at some stall, now rousing himself with a start to realize that he had drifted back to the vicinity of the booth.

He knew that he was the subject of almost as much comment as was Kitty herself, and he resented the remarks he knew were being made, but he could not leave, nor could he gain the courage to approach the booth.

It was not until well toward the close of the evening that Tom Meeker ran across him. "Had your kiss yet?" he demanded. "Say, it's great, isn't it?"

"I have no desire to purchase caresses," said Preston stiffly.

Meeker looked up in surprise.

"You can't afford to miss this," he said. "I'll stand treat. Come on."

Preston resisted, but Meeker was a giant in strength and fairly dragged him across the hall to the booth. The crowd had dropped away, for most of the visitors had paid their dollar, but there were still a number about as Meeker came up with his victim.

"Thur Preston's going to get his," he announced cheerfully. "He says he's opposed to kissing, but I'm going to stand treat." He threw a dollar on the table and pushed Preston through the curtains.

Kitty greeted him with a smile. "Come for your kiss?" she asked briskly. "I thought you couldn't stay away."

"I had no desire to come," he said severely. "That young fool Meeker insisted upon making an ass of himself by forcing my presence."

"Now, that's too bad that you should be compelled to let another man pay for your kiss," she laughed. "I had hoped that I would get a dollar from you."

Preston regarded her curiously. She had caught up a tiny jar and was rubbing some red paste upon her lips. "How will you have yours," she demanded, "full or cornerwise?"

"I tell you I don't want any," he insisted.

"You've got to have one," she laughed. "Since you have no choice I'll give you a full face."

She caught up a card and pressed it to her lips, leaving an indistinct reddish imprint. "You must not tell any one the joke," she commanded. "There are still some I have not sold yet. It's the latest English fad, you know, but it's not half so bad as it sounds."

"Why did you let me make such a fool of myself?" he cried.

"You needed a lesson," explained Kitty. "I think it was good for you to worry a little. Now, if you'll give me a ring I'll give you a real kiss."

He handed her the ring and she offered her lips. He started back. "You'll have to take that red stuff off," he suggested.

Kitty smiled up at him. "Don't you want to turn the laugh on Tom Meeker?" she suggested. "It will serve to announce our re-engagement."

"Put it on thick," he urged.

No Pleasure Trips For Them.

An amusing scene was witnessed one day last summer in a country town. An old lady, with her coachman, drove up in a large brake and stopped opposite a huge red brick building.

Her ring was answered by an official in uniform.

"I am come," she began, "to take the inmates for a picnic in the green fields and flowery meadows. It's a beautiful day, and it will do them a world of good, cooped up as they are in this building day after day."

The official gasped for breath. Never in all his long experience had he heard such a cool request. He simply gazed at her in astonishment.

"They can't come, madam," was all he could utter.

"Yes, they can. Let them all come—every one of them."

"We never let them out," he added in a hoarse whisper.

"Oh, yes, you do! I met two of the dear old men just now in their long smock frocks."

A whole flood of light suddenly burst upon the astonished attendant. He saw everything clearly now.

"Ah, I see!" replied he. "You want the workhouse. It's just around the corner. This is the county jail."—London Graphic.

He Thought Quickly.

The late speaker of the national house of representatives, David B. Henderson, spent most of his life on the battlefield and in congress, but a portion of it was devoted to a willingness to practice law. His early professional experiences were not materially different from those of most young lawyers. Finally he was retained in an estate case which involved large interests. The future speaker was mighty hard up, and he was seriously thinking of asking the heirs to pay his bill, which he had never rendered. He was meditating whether to charge them $200 or $300 when one of the heirs, representing them all, stepped briskly into his office and, taking out a roll of five hundred dollar bills, said, "Mr. Henderson, I want to pay your bill," and commenced laying down these five hundred dollar bills until he had $2,500 before the astonished young lawyer. Looking up at Mr. Henderson the heir said, "Is that enough?" And the lawyer, with that self possession which subsequently made him famous, calmly said, "Peel off another one and we will call it square."—Harper's Weekly.

APRIL SHOWERS

By FRANK H. SWEET

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There was a swift turn with scarcely any slackening of speed, the two outer wheels an inch above the ground, as they swung the corner, then the automobile settled down to a long, straight run.

"Do you think we can make it, Mr. Townsend?" the girl asked anxiously.

"Make it"—lightly—"of course we can. It isn't over ten or twelve miles, and we can go at a snail's pace and do that in thirty minutes, and those clouds yonder are not halfway up the sky yet."

The girl's face showed relief.

"I suppose it's foolish," she said, "but I do hate to get caught in a rain. And—and you know—or, rather, probably you don't know—it's a sort of life and death affair for a girl with a brand new hat and costume to get mixed up in a shower. Every true woman can

"OH, YOU DEAR BOY!"

sympathize with the girl who saved her hat at the expense of a month under a doctor's care."

"We'll save yours without the expense of so much as a hatpin," he responded.

But he reckoned without thought of the month.

Ten minutes, and the clouds had not rolled up appreciably higher. Then suddenly a rain drop splashed against the girl's face, followed by a dash of water that drooped an ostrich feather toward her eyes. The girl's hands flew to her hatpins, but before they could be withdrawn the rain was coming down in torrents, and the hands fell to her side with a tragic motion of helplessness. Both shot a quick glance behind. There were no dark clouds rolling up and above them. On all sides save where the clouds were creeping up in front the sky was blue, but overhead a slight patch of mist had obscured the sky, but not so thickly as entirely to shut out the blue. The man scowled understandingly.

"It's April," he said, "and a crack opened in the sky just wide enough for a cloud to pop out. Human foresight isn't proof against that. And your dress, too. I'm sorry, Miss Ellis."

"Yes, so am I," quizzingly, her good humor quickly returning. "The costume was only sent home this morning, and I counted on it helping me out at the house party next week. What shall we do?"

"Scorch for shelter. I have already doubled speed. There," as a white spot showed under some trees in the distance, "that's a house, I think. No," as they rushed nearer, "it's a small hotel. We'll stop there."

Another two minutes and they had swung from the road and across the lawn, up to the very door, without regard to path or grass, and Mr. Townsend threw himself from the car and lifted her almost bodily to the shelter of the little piazza. Then he started back toward the car.

"I'll run up to the city and get you a change of clothing," he called hurriedly. "I can go to your home and be back in half an hour. Meanwhile go in somewhere away from the air."

But she threw up a hand protestingly.

"What nonsense!" she cried. "The shower'll be over in five minutes. See, it's already breaking away; and just as soon as the sun is out it will be warm again. I would rather go on with you." She glanced down at her wet garments ruefully. "It wouldn't be any satisfaction staying here," she added. "You may see if you can borrow me some kind of wrap, though."

He hesitated, then stepped with her into the hotel. Leaving her in the parlor, he went to the office. As he entered a young lady appeared at a side door. After a moment their eyes met, then both sprang forward.

"Edith!" he cried delightedly. "When did you arrive?"

"Last night. We didn't stop over at Washington, as planned. One of our party knew about this quiet little hotel, and we came straight here for a few days' rest. It's funny to meet you so soon, though, but it saves me sending a message into the city after you. My friend leaves tomorrow, and we're planning a little home party tonight as a sort of farewell. No, never mind your clothes," as she saw him glance down at them significantly. "We can find a change for you in the hotel. You can't leave us now we've got you. Oh, you dear boy," bending forward suddenly and kissing him, regardless of the two or three men in the room, "I am glad to see you! Now stay here just a minute while I run up and get Jennie. She wants to meet you."

"Hold on; wait a minute!" called Mr. Townsend, suddenly recollecting himself. But the young lady was gone. He returned to the parlor, the wrap forgotten. His companion was not there.

"The lady you came in with has just left," said an attendant. "She asked about a train for the city, and I told her one was at the depot just ready to start. The depot's right behind the hotel. There," as the puffing of an engine came to them, "it's going now. She left this note."

Townsend snatched the note and read:

Mr. Townsend—I was standing by the door and saw the girl kiss you. For an instant I was surprised. Then I remembered I had known you only a month. Thank you for the auto ride. Sincerely,
RUTH ELLIS.

Townsend smothered an exclamation and sprang down the steps to his automobile, not even stopping to pick up his hat. Three minutes later the young lady re-entered the office.

"Where's the gentleman I was talking with a few minutes ago?" she asked of the clerk.

"Gone off in his auto," the clerk replied politely. "Seemed in a hurry."

The young lady stared, then her eyes filled with tears, and she turned hurriedly and left the room.

Meanwhile Townsend was defying all consequences of speed in his mad rush to the city, forgetful that the train was being rapidly left behind. When he reached the residence of Miss Ellis it was stopping at a way station three miles away. He slipped into the vestibule, wet and miserable.

A half hour later her carriage drove up and stopped beside his automobile. He was at the carriage door when it opened. As she saw him Miss Ellis recoiled, her face darkening.

"You here," she began.

"It was my sister you saw," he broke in hurriedly and incoherently, "just my sister Edith; and"—

"I thought she was in Mexico," coldly.

"She was, but they got back earlier than expected. And now I suppose she is cross, too, from the way I left."

Miss Ellis waited inquiringly, but as he explained her face cleared like the sky after the shower. When he finished she was smiling.

"I think we can make it all right, Harry," she said. She never had used that name before. "You run on to your hotel and put on dry clothing, and I will go in and do the same. Be back here in half an hour or so, and we'll go out to the hotel and spend the evening. Your sister will laugh with us when she hears the explanation. Hurry!"

Harry Townsend did hurry, and now his own face was as clear as the unclouded sky.

"Blessed old April shower!" he cried as he sprang into his automobile. "It helped me on with Miss Ellis more than a year of ordinary acquaintance could have done."

The Nutmeg.

The nutmeg is the kernel of the fruit of several species of trees growing wild in Asia, Africa and America. The cultivated nutmeg tree is from fifty to seventy feet high and produces fruit for sixty years. The fruit is of the size and appearance of a roundish pear, yellow in color. The fleshy part of the fruit is rather hard and resembles candied citron. Within is the nut, enveloped in a curious yellowish red aril known to us as mace. To prepare the seeds for use they are dried in a moderate heat for about two months. Then the shells are broken and the nutmegs picked out and assorted, the inferior ones being reserved for the oil press. As the essential oil of nutmeg brings a high price, dishonest growers often steep the nutmegs in hot water to extract the oil from them. They are then coated with lime and sent into the channels of commerce. Such nutmegs are worthless, their aroma and pungency having disappeared, these qualities being due exclusively to the oil. If on inserting a pin no oil rushes out to the surface, the nutmeg is, to all intents and purposes, a wooden nutmeg.

He Knew the Game.

A Kenwood man consented the other day to go to the millinery department for the purpose of helping his wife decide on a hat. After much trying on the lady decided on two hats from which to make her selection. One of them was $24, the other $16.

"Now, I want you to tell me honestly, George," she said, "which of these two you would advise me to get."

Then she put one on after the other and permitted him to view her from in front, each side and from behind.

"Well, I'll tell you," he said at last. "The one you had on first looks to me as if it might be more stylish and all that, but the second one makes you look much younger than you do in the other."

He had wasted an hour, but he saved $8.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Short Lived Insects.

The wonderful brevity of insect life is curiously illustrated in the case of those that prey upon different species of mushrooms. The life of the mushroom itself is measured by hours, yet it is often entirely ruined by an insect which deposits its eggs upon the fungi while it is in the vigor of youth. The entire span of life of this mushroom insect is so brief that the grubs hatch from the eggs and the creature becomes fully developed and capable of laying eggs itself before the mushroom dies, even though the latter's life may not extend over a period of forty-eight hours from the moment it first pushes through the soil.

OLD GLORY'S NEXT STAR

Preparations For Convention In the New State.

OKLAHOMA DEEMED NO WEAKLING

Its Constitution to Be Adopted In Time to Elect First State Officers In November—Representation In Congress Next Winter—Resources of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and Present Population.

It will be necessary to have another star on the flag within a few months, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post. Now that the president has signed the act enabling Oklahoma and Indian Territory to become a state the "boomers" from those two territories have gone home to make ready for the constitutional convention. It is planned to adopt the constitution in time to elect the first set of state officers in November. The formal admission to the Union will be by proclamation of the president, after a constitution has been adopted. One hundred and twelve delegates will sit in the constitutional convention. When congress reconvenes next December five new members of the house will appear from this new state, and the legislature at its meeting in January will choose two United States senators, who will probably be in their seats by the 1st of February.

This new state will not come in as a weakling. Everybody realized that it should have been admitted to the Union several years ago. For four years it was held on the outside of the door by the demands of politicians that Arizona and New Mexico should enter at the same time. Either Oklahoma or Indian Territory alone would make a creditable state. Joined together they will outrank some of the older commonwealths in population, wealth and resources. It is a remarkable step upward for Indian Territory, which in reality has never been a territory at all in the sense of having a territorial form of government. It has been run by the secretary of the interior.

Nothing speaks more eloquently for the makeup of the American people than the fact that 800,000 of them—800,000 white people—have been dwelling together in this territory without any regular form of government. These people have got along without any state or county organization; without roads, except such as they built by voluntary contributions; without schools for their 200,000 children, without sidewalks in their cities except where it was possible to do public work by unanimous consent of all the persons affected. Under the circumstances it is no wonder that the dispatches declare that there is great rejoicing over the signing of the statehood bill by the president.

Guthrie is to be the capital of the new state until 1912. The enabling act provides that the voters of the state shall then choose a capital. The presumption is that Guthrie will continue to be the seat of state government. The statehood act contains a strong anti-polygamy act. Oklahoma is given two sections of non-mineral land in each township for the support and maintenance of a system of common, non-sectarian schools, besides certain specific donations of land for its educational and other institutions. The state is also to receive the sum of $5,000,000 in lieu of lands which cannot be set aside for school purposes within the limits of what is now Indian Territory, because the lands in that state are owned by the Indians.

Oklahoma has an area of 38,830 square miles, or 24,979,200 acres, and a population of 308,331. Indian Territory has an area of 31,000 square miles, or 19,840,000 acres, and a population of 392,060. It is conceded by everyone who has had opportunity for observation that since the census of 1900 the population of both Oklahoma and Indian Territory has increased with amazing rapidity until it is now probably 1,500,000. There are said to be no better farming lands in the United States than in these territories.

Under the so called Curtis act provision was made for the organization of towns in the Indian Territory, and towns have been organized all over the territory, having populations which are increasing with astonishing rapidity. Indian Territory as originally set apart in 1834 practically comprehended what are now known as Oklahoma and Indian Territory, except that Beaver county, formerly known as "No Man's Land," was added to Oklahoma by congress in 1890.

Original Oklahoma, containing 3,000,000 acres in the heart of what now constitutes Oklahoma, was opened to settlement April 2, 1889, but no form of government was provided for thirteen months, until May 2, 1890, when the organic act of the Territory of Oklahoma was approved. This original section has been increased and opened to settlement by the addition of the Sac and Fox (Ia.) and Pottawatomi Indian reservations, in the eastern part of what is now Oklahoma Territory, and the addition of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, in the western part of what is now Oklahoma Territory; by the addition of the Cherokee strip of the Kickapoo reservation of Greer county by decision of the supreme court of the United States and of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations. Within the present limits of Oklahoma there are still reserved from settlement the Osage, Ponca and Oto reservations and the Kiowa and Comanche pasture reservations, in all amounting to about 2,000,000 acres. Oklahoma Territory so formed is now divided into twenty-six counties, traversed by not less than 3,000 miles of railroad.

In 1905 the wheat crop of Oklahoma was over 36,000,000 bushels, the corn crop 65,000,000 bushels, the cotton crop over 200,000 bales, and 1,036,662 cattle, 304,713 horses, 234,218 sheep and 63,452 mules were scheduled for taxation. It has seventy-nine national banks and 247 territorial banks, the aggregate deposits in which on Jan. 1, 1904, amounted to $22,456,510. It has 191,433 children of school age and 2,192 district schoolhouses.

By the provisions of the organic act and by various acts of congress opening Indian reservations to settlement 2,035,500 acres of land have been reserved for the benefit of common schools, colleges, normal schools, public buildings and for charitable and penal institutions. The Indian Territory is occupied by the five civilized tribes—viz the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Seminoles—and certain small tribes in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, who hold their lands by patent.

Aside from the population which has been attracted to the territory there are five distinct classes of people having common property and citizenship rights, but differing widely in racial characteristics—the so called full blood Indian, people of mixed blood, ranging from an almost infinitesimal infusion of Indian blood to nearly full blood Indians; intermarried whites; negroes called freedmen, who were slaves or are the descendants of former slaves of Indians, and adopted citizens. According to the Bonaparte report, these five classes constitute about one-fifth of the inhabitants of the territory, and of them "at least three-fourths are Indians in little more than name, with from 75 to 99 per cent of white blood, and in great majority altogether indistinguishable in appearance, language and manners from white people."

These people of mixed blood are said to be as a rule intelligent, educated and competent to manage their own affairs. The remaining four-fifths of the inhabitants of the territory have no connection whatever with the tribes and are white people, with a small percentage of negroes, attracted from the various states of the Union, whose citizenship in the states from which they came has qualified them for statehood. It therefore appears that of the whole population of the Indian Territory hardly one-twentieth are full blood Indians.

MOUNTED POLICE HEROES.

Official Report Tells of Thrilling Feats In the Northwest.

The blue book recently issued by the Canadian government on the Northwest mounted police contains many stirring narratives, told in brief and official style, says a special dispatch from Winnipeg to the New York Times. It furnishes proof that crime within the jurisdiction of the police will be dealt with, no matter how remote the district or how dangerous the journey.

Inspector Genereux of Prince Albert traveled 1,750 miles by canoe and dog train to inquire into an alleged murder case.

Corporal Mapley left Dawson City by dog train for Fort McPherson in the dead of winter and went by an unknown route across mountain ranges for a distance of over 500 miles to make another inquiry.

Inspector McGinnis and Sergeant Egan penetrated 200 miles into the wilds of Keewatin, where the Indians say the foot of white man never before trod, and arrested a murderer there for a crime committed more than a year previously.

Constable Pedley traveled from Fort Chipewayan to Fort Saskatchewan in the depth of winter with a raving lunatic strapped to a dog sled, and the hardship and anxiety of the journey made him insane.

Constable Conradi galloped from safety to the help of a settler and his family, in deadly peril from a tremendous prairie fire, and fought it, singed and almost suffocated, until the greater part of his clothing was burned off him.

Behind these bald and brief statements of official facts loom up the outlines of stories of endurance and unostentatious heroism. At the time the report was issued the force consisted of 54 officers, 650 noncommissioned men and 109 interpreters, guides and artisans, making a total force of 813. In the year the police brought 4,627 offenders before the courts, and of these only 822 were dismissed. These cases cover a great variety of crime, from murder to cattle stealing.

Arrangements have been made with the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan for continuing the force, each province paying $75,000 yearly toward its maintenance.

Coal as Jewelry.

Coal as an ornament in jewelry is being used in Japan. According to the Horological Journal, only the hardest and most perfect of the bits are used, and the workers in coal from whom the jewelers obtain their supply make a practice of saving for them certain pieces, often not more than two or three of the required quality being found each day. Of course this black diamond jewelry is very inexpensive, but at the same time it is pretty and a novelty as well.

Mortgaging the Farm.

Well, mother, it has come at last!
I know it makes you sad,
But now the deed is over, girl,
Come, don't you feel so bad!
The interest's only four per cent,
And that's not much to pay,
So dry those tears and smile again
The good old trustful way.

I know the years you've scraped and saved
To free our home from debt;
There ain't one self denying act
I ever can forget,
But, shoo, we're going to be like folks!
Yes, Susan; that we are!
The farm is mortgaged, but we've got
A dandy touring car!

—Ella A. Fanning in New York Times.

CALL FOR HARVESTERS

Lack of Men Said to Imperil Kansas Wheat.

COLLEGE STUDENTS DEPENDED ON

Appeals For Help In Garnering Great Crop Before It Spoils Being Sent Out—Competition For Labor Stronger Than Ever Before—Scheme to Employ Small Offenders In Jails.

Kansas is sending out the strongest appeal of her history for men to work in the harvest fields, according to a special dispatch from Topeka, Kan., to the New York Herald. The difficulties of the last few years to get enough help to garner the wheat before it becomes dead ripe and shatters in the gathering will be intensified this year if the advance signs are any token of what is to come. At least 25,000 more men than are now in sight will be needed, and if need be there will be resort to desperate measures to draft men into the service behind the self binders. Already a move to empty the jails of small offenders has been made.

Competition this year for labor is stronger than ever before. There seems to be no surplus of idle men anywhere. Appeals have been addressed to the employment agencies of Chicago, St. Louis and other large western industrial centers. The answer has come back in almost every instance that it is impossible to fill the orders. Factories are running at full capacity all over the country. Building operations are going on on a scale exceeding anything of the kind in past years. These activities, in addition to the many public improvements that are going on, have absorbed the bulk of the labor of the country, skilled and unskilled.

One of the heaviest drafts for men comes from the railroads in the northwest. In that region extensive road building is going on, and with all the efforts at colonization not enough men have been obtained to make the progress desired by the railroad management. To supply the deficiency for the railroads alone effort is making to divert the tide of immigration from New York to the gulf ports. Several weeks ago it was announced that 50,000 more men could be acceptably used in the southwest. Every demand from that source increases the anxiety and woes of the western wheat producers.

Farmers were comforting themselves prior to the settlement of the bituminous coal strike in western states with the satisfying belief that they would be able to draw on this line of industry for men to help them temporarily in the fields. The coal strike is now settled, the men have returned to work in the mines and that hope has vanished. Kansas is looking elsewhere for assistance.

New York city and other far eastern centers have been appealed to for aid. The same dearth of labor exists there as is experienced in the western cities. Thousands of men who might have been counted on have gone to San Francisco, attracted by the fancy prices for common labor said to obtain in the demolished city which is now so energetically rebuilding.

As in recent years, much store is set by the sturdy college men who are finishing their year of study. Hundreds of these men who have worked in the wheat fields are coming back this season. Those of athletic training are hardened for the most exacting labor in the fields, and they are much sought after by the farmers. During the cutting and thrashing season many of them will make money enough to sustain them during half the college year.

The fiat had gone out unofficially that there must be no idle able bodied men in Kansas at harvest time. The street loafer who can work will be obliged to work or leave the state. Local authorities in cities and towns hitherto have co-operated with the agriculturists in enlisting the whole available force for field work. They will do so again this year.

A movement of that kind is already on. In several of the famous wheat producing counties of the state, like Saline, Benton, Stafford and others, farmers have made arrangements by which men confined in county jails and city prisons for finable offences may be released, provided they give their word to accompany the farmers to their homes and work in the harvest fields at remunerative wages. This system will save both the state and the farmer a vast deal of money, and it will give the prisoner a good chance to regain his liberty.

Tiny White Mice New "Ornaments."

Seeking to draw the last dollars from the summer girl's purse jewelers are putting forth novel gewgaws, says the New York Press. One novelty not likely to be especially popular, however, with nervous women is a small white mouse of ivory, which is to be worn on the lapel of a coat. These mice are lifelike in appearance and have sharp, gold hooks attached to their feet to hold them in position. This freak was started by a London society woman who didn't share the ordinary prejudice of womankind against these tiny animals. There's no accounting for taste, and perhaps the ornament, if such it may be called, will "go." Many girls, indeed, may feel a sense of daring in wearing them.

New Tool Steel.

A new steel for tools is being placed on the market. It can be hardened by simply heating to a high temperature and allowing it to cool in the air. Tools made out of this steel do not become soft through growing hot while being worked.

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